THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

August 16, 1941

'Freezing' Muddle Causing Trade Troubles

By John Ahlers

The Chaotic Mail Situation

Japan and Thailand

AN EDITORIAL

Mystery of the 60 Factories

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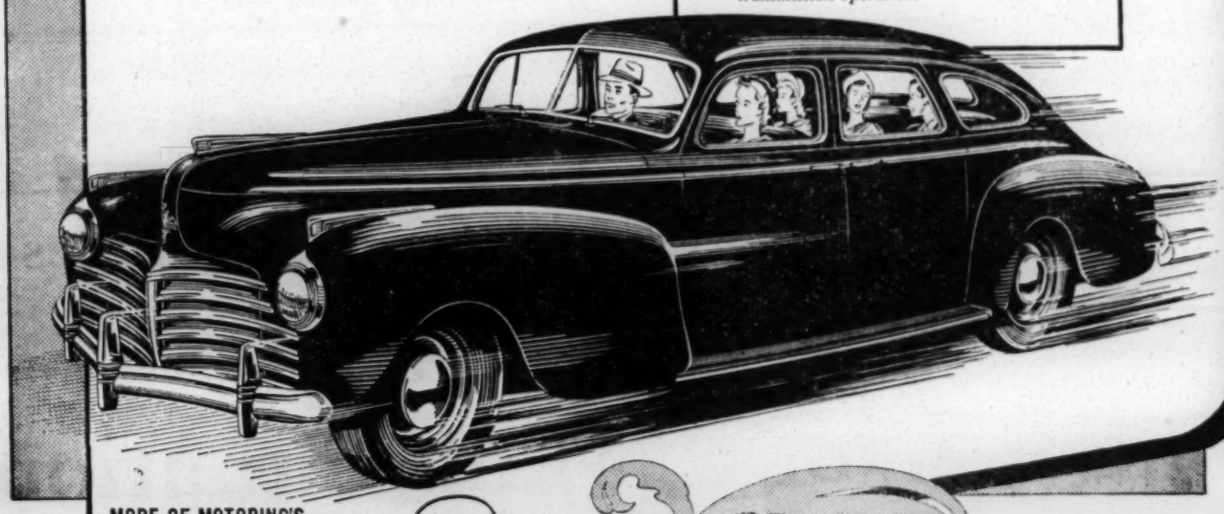

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What People Are Saying

Comments from readers on current topics are cordially invited; their opinions, however, do not necessarily represent the views of *The China Weekly Review*.

PUPPET SOLDIER SPEAKS

To the Editor:

Tricked by an offer of employment in a silk factory at Hangchow, I left Shanghai early last year and upon arrival in the old Chekiang capital was forced to don the green uniform of the Ho Ping-Domei army (Peace Alliance Army) which are the troops of the puppet government.

Although I had practically no military training and scarcely knew how to handle a rifle, I was enrolled and told that I would be paid $9 a month. But I never received any money from the army paymaster. Had I been in possession of a pass, I would have run away. As it was, I had to stay and eat half-cooked rice and sleep on filthy straw laid out on the ground.

We were sent to Hsiaoshan to replace Japanese troops who were being withdrawn. Our job was to prevent incursions by guerillas and to maintain peace and order. Our commander was a former Shanghai criminal who had been involved in kidnappings in the International Settlement and once served a jail sentence here. He maintained influence with the Japanese by giving frequent parties at which his daughters sang and danced while his wife acted the role of charming hostess and flatterer. There were 300 men under his command.

During the ten months that we were in Hsiaoshan we were shelled, machine-gunned and sniped at by guerillas. We were fed but never paid, though our officers became rich. One night in winter six men under Major Chang Ping, including myself, were detailed to search a house at Yu Kai Pang (two li east of Hsiaoshan's East Gate) owned by a family named Koo. We found nothing of importance, but Major Chang re-searched a trunk I had already gone over and found a Chungking army badge and seven cartridges. When the family denied these belonged to them, their son, sick in bed, was shot through the head and the father had his savings, amounting to $1,200, confiscated.

We never paid for our food. When supplies were needed farmers would be accused of storing food for guerillas and the food would be confiscated. On one such foraging expedition to Sze Han village, nine li south of Hsiaoshan, a detachment of 12 soldiers under a sergeant met up with a group of people who looked like farmers but actually were guerillas in disguise. Shots were exchanged and two of the soldiers were wounded. For this, nine well-to-do farmers in the village were seized and held for $5,000 ransom each. This was later reduced to $1,000 cash. I made several contacts with the prisoners' families. After the ransoms were paid and the prisoners released, I was given $50 and promoted to the rank of bodyguard to Major Chang for my excellent service.

While the officers were satisfying their lust for money, the soldiers were indulging in thieving and orgies. They would stage mid-night raids on houses, pocket whatever valuables they could find, and rape any women they came across. These raids were conducted near the camp and never in the town which was under curfew after sunset.

Later, after a big battle with guerillas in the region of Kai Mountain, in which we suffered heavy casualties, our unit was withdrawn to Hangchow for a rest. There I planned my escape and managed to return to Shanghai.

HUANG KEN-FOO

Shanghai, Aug. 11, 1941

WHAT HE GOT

To the Editor:

Let me tell you something about the Chinese Quislings again which is one hundred percent laughing stock to every one of us. How much do you think Wang Ching-wei, that No. 1 Quisling, has got after he did all the bowing in front of the Japanese Emperor and pledging of "loyalty" to his boss in Tokyo? Well, here it is:

Only Yen 20,000,000—that is what he has got. Nominally, Japan has extended to him a loan, amounting to Yen 300,000,000; but in fact, this loan includes Yen 280,000,000 of expenses which the Nipponese wire-pullers have paid for all kinds of special services in China on behalf of Wang since his arrival at Hanoi from Free China. Hence, what a pity for that Quisling No. 1 who, after bowing and begging before his master, has got only Yen 20,000,000, which is only sufficient to prolong his life for not more than one year. And yet, he is so shameless as to claim himself "leader" of China! Nay, he is the public enemy No. 1 of Chinese nation.

HARRY YOUNG

Shanghai, Aug. 7, 1941

FILM CENSORS

To the Editor:

Who are the autocrats at our Censors' Table? Who are the Vestal Virgins and prudes who debarred "The Long Voyage Home" because of the too excellent jitterbug?

Perhaps if their names could be flashed on the screen together with the name of the rejected film each time such rejection occurs, the audience can be left to either applaud or hiss.

J. C. de B.

Shanghai, Aug. 5, 1941

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Cable Address "REVIEWING SHANGHAI"

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ADVOCATES WAR

To the Editor:

As a result of the capitulation of French Indo-China, Japan is plotting further adventures. For a certainty, the next victims will be Thailand, Burma, Malaya, the Philippines and the Netherlands East Indies—one by one.

Japanese also intends to cut the Burma highway, China's only means of securing supplies from outside.

There is no use in trying to stop aggression by clamor and protest. Appeasement only feeds the appetites of the aggressors. Britain and the United States must hesitate no longer. War measures must supplement economic sanctions in order to bring Japan to terms while there is yet time.

C. H. KE

Shanghai, August 4, 1941

THE CHINESE BANKS

To the Editor:

A very considerable curtailment in the volume of business of Shanghai Chinese banks has resulted from the Anglo-American "freezing" of Japanese and Chinese assets. They cannot open letters of credit nor purchase outward drafts for importers, who can secure exchange accomodations only through the 14 licensed foreign banks.

In addition, the Chinese banks are bound to suffer a decline in the volume of their deposits, which are closely connected with the import and export business. Moreover, they cannot entertain applications for remittances to Hongkong, the U.S.A. or Britain, so their remittance business must drop.

The "Black Market," hitherto a supplier of foreign exchange, is also doomed to disappear as a result of the freezing orders.

P.H.A.W.

Shanghai, Aug. 12, 1941

OIL AND THE NAZIS

To the Editor:

"Whoever in the second half of the war has lost a son or a brother or a husband can blame the politicians, or the men of wealth whom they obey...." After reading the article in your issue of July 26 entitled "Britain and America Trade with the Enemy, Sell Petroleum and Diamonds to Nazis," in which the quotation occurs, I repeated those words.

For a long time I did not believe that America would send petroleum to Japan, especially since President Roosevelt urged all aid to the democratic countries, including China. Unfortunately petroleum was sent. America sent oil to Japan "with the full knowledge and consent of the Administration," while, as your article showed, large shipments are going to Germany with British help. This seems incredible, but the facts cannot be denied. Yet it is astonishing that Britons and Americans should help keep the German luftwaffe over England and Japanese bombers over China's cities.

I am shocked that Mr. Rockefeller regards the sale of oil to the enemy as "internationalism." Is it good democratic practice to permit citizens to do anything they please for their own profit? If not, the United States government should take immediate and drastic steps to check subversive elements in high places who make money at the expense of their own country.

DUNCAN LECHEON

Chengchow, Honan,
August 4, 1941

AMERICAN STOCK AND COMMODITY QUOTATIONS

August 13, 1941

STOCKS

Amer. Locomotive	13¼
Amer. Waterworks	4⅝
Anaconda Copper	27⅝
Bethlehem Steel	69
Chrysler	57
Elec. Bond & Sh.	2¼
Gen. Motors	38⅛ XD
Goodyear T. & R.	19
Gt. Nthrn. Rly., pfd.	26
Lockheed Aircraft	27¼
Mont. Ward	32⅞
N. Y. Central	12¾
Texas Corp	42
U. S. Steel	57½

COMMODITIES

New York Cotton, Oct.	16.26/26
New York Rubber, Sept.	22.47B/50A
New York Hides, Dec	14.40B/44A
Chicago Wheat, Sept.	111¾/111⅝
Chicago Corn, Sept	78⅜/78½
New York Sugar, No. 4, Sept.	1.71B/71⅛A

B—Bid. A—Asked. XD—Ex dividend.

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Demand Selling rate on N.Y. ... ... U.S.$1.	=Sh.$21.05	=Sh.$21.05	=Sh.$21.05	=Sh.$20.25	=Sh.$20.78	=Sh.$20.78
Demand Buying rate on N.Y. ... ... U.S.$1.	=Sh.$20.00	=Sh.$20.25	=Sh.$20.25	=Sh.$19.51	=Sh.$20.00	=Sh.$20.00
Demand Selling rate on London ... £1-0-0	= no rate	= no rate	= no rate	= no rate	= no rate	= no rate
Demand Buying rate on London ... £1-0-0	= no rate	= no rate	= no rate	= no rate	= no rate	= no rate

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

Selling rate during August 8—14, 1941

Shanghai $100. equals Guilders	9⅜	8⅞	8⅞	9	9¼	9
Shanghai $100. equals Rupees	16⅜	15⅜	15¼	15½	16¼	15⅞
Shanghai $100. equals Pesos	10	9½	9½	9⅝	9⅞	9⅝
Shanghai $100. equals Hongkong $	19⅞	18⅝	18⅞	18⅞	19½	19⅛

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JAPAN AND THAILAND

THE ways of diplomacy are dark and devious. This thought, by no means new, is prompted afresh by the current situation regarding Thailand, which, as we pointed out last week, is steadily being drawn into the Japanese "Sphere of No Prosperity." Anglo-American displeasure over Japan's action in taking virtual control of French Indo-China was expressed in clear, unequivocal language—after the event had occurred, or, rather, after Vichy had signed the necessary "agreement" with Tokyo.

From no official British or American source has there come any indication that Japan has been directly warned to keep her hands off Thailand, although there has been copious newspaper coverage suggesting that some such action might be taken. If a warning has been given, the world has not been permitted to know about it. One wonders whether, once again, the Powers concerned are going to lock the stable door after the horse has been stolen. Certainly, in the light of past experience, Japan will be restrained from plucking the Thailand plum only by an unveiled threat of stern counteraction by the Powers. Even that may not suffice to stay Japan's hand, and if that won't nothing will.

The Thailand government alone has made its position clear. In a communique issued at Bangkok on Aug. 9, it reiterated its policy of neutrality. No demands had been presented to Thailand by any foreign Power, it was stated, according to *Domei*, and the country would fight "to the last drop of blood" to preserve its neutrality and integrity.

This statement was unofficially reinforced by a declaration over the Thai radio on Aug. 10, reported from Bangkok by *Reuter*. It was asserted that Thailand would yield no territory to any Power and would employ all possible measures to repel an invader, including the use of poison gas and the employment of the "scorched earth" policy.

Frank Gervasi, associate editor of Collier's magazine, an American publication, arrived in Singapore early this week from a visit to Bangkok and according to *Reuter* expressed the opinion that Thailand would fight any invader and that serious preparation was being made toward this end. Thailand is predominantly pro-British, he is reported to have said, and is confident that the Axis is going to lose the war.

Working on Japan's propagandist effort to show that Thailand is menaced by the British from Burma and Malaya, the *Domei* agency reported from Bangkok on Aug. 10 that Britain had closed the motor highway between Thailand and Malaya and had established heavy fortifications 15 to 20 miles inside the border. Further allegations were that more than 10,000 Chungking troops were stationed along the Burma border, working to "expand facilities at the Rangoon airport," that Australian troops were being "rushed" to the Burma-Thailand border, and that 100 American warplanes had reached Singapore and were being assembled at the Ford plant.

The British have made no secret of their defensive preparations on the Thailand border, but have reiterated their respect for Thailand's neutrality. The military measures now undertaken are a precautionary move to counter any Japanese invasion of Thailand and the threat to Burma and Malaya which such an incursion would represent.

Reliable sources in Washington, *Domei* reported on Aug. 6, said that Britain and the United States had made parallel representations to Thailand, urging that country to take a firm stand against any foreign demand for military bases. It was also rumored that Thailand had been pledged assistance by Britain and the United States in case of attack, but Mr. Cordell Hull, U.S. Secretary of State, when questioned thereanent, said he knew nothing about it.

The Shanghai *Mainichi* stated this week that the Japanese legation in Bangkok is to be elevated to the status of an embassy and that Mr. Teiji Tsubogami, formerly Japan's vice-minister of overseas affairs and now a member of the Manchukuo State Council, will be named the first ambassador to Thailand.

Japanese View of F. D. R.

Cartoonist in Japanese Army organ, Tairiku Shimpo, depicts President Roosevelt as power behind Chiang Kai-shek, who in turn manipulates the activities of T. V. Soong, H. H. Kung, Gen. Ho Ying-ching and the Communists (represented as falling).

Meanwhile the Japanese propaganda campaign is continuing. The Tokyo *Kokumin Shimbun* on Aug. 8 took Britain and America to task for alleging that Thailand was being threatened by Japan. "If Thailand is being menaced," the paper declared, "it is by Britain and the United States whose military and naval forces have surrounded Thailand on three sides." The Japanese Government was urged to break its silence and "blast away the false impressions created by Britain and the United States."

The *Nichi-Nichi* asserted on Aug. 10 that Japan was more concerned over Thailand's independence than

Britain and the United States, whose anxieties in this connection were mere pretense. "It must be realized," said the paper, "that Japan will give absolute support to Thailand's efforts to overcome Anglo-American pressure, and if necessary will adopt forcible steps to eliminate attempts of third countries to thwart Thailand independence." It was added that Thailand's recognition of Manchukuo and the credit accomodation extended to Japan by the Bangkok government "both indicated the Thai realization that it was best to cooperate with Japan in order to fulfill her role in the prosperity sphere."

Unfortunately, the paper went on, these moves by Thailand "were followed immediately by an intensification of Anglo-American pressure on Bangkok," evidenced by the (alleged) appearance of the British battleship Warspite in the Gulf of Siam, concentration of British forces near the Thai borders, and the exploitation of Anglo-Thai financial ties.

The *Miyako Shimbun*, another Tokyo paper, referring to the alleged encirclement of Japan by the "ABCD Bloc," declared that Japan "can only watch developments calmly until it is time to act."

This single sentence probably furnishes the key to current Japanese policy. Now that the Nazis are again making progress in their drive into European Russia, Japan has good reason to hold off from any fresh annexationist moves in the south. If the Soviet Western Front should crack and break up and Hitler's armies take Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev and Odessa—events which Berlin promises in the near future—Japan might consider it advantageous to attack the Soviets in the Far East and to avoid further commitments in the south, at least for the time being. A resounding Soviet defeat at the hands of the Nazis might well signalize for Japan the arrival of "the time to act."

A STARTLING PARALLEL

On the eve of Hitler's attack on the Soviet Union, Moscow issued a statement denying that any German demands had been presented and repudiating all reports of a Nazi-Soviet rupture. German troop movements along the Soviet borders, it was stated, could have no connection with Soviet Russia.

There is a startling parallel between Soviet assertions with regard to the Nazis then and Moscow's assertions with regard to Japan now. S. A. Lozovsky, Soviet vice-commissar for foreign affairs and official spokesman for the Soviet Government, on Aug. 9 denounced reports that Japan had delivered a series of demands to the Soviets.

These reports apparently originated in Shanghai, were cabled abroad by *United Press*, and were prominently featured in the British press. It was alleged that Japan had demanded the demilitarization of Vladivostok and the Soviet-Manchukuo border, economic concessions in Siberia, and an assurance that Soviet Russia would not cede any bases to the United States.

Mr. Lozovsky declared that these reports "lack the slightest semblance of truth," and authoritative quarters in Tokyo, *Domei* reported on Aug. 11, supported the denial, characterizing the reports as "British propaganda designed to restrain Japan's southward moves." Earlier, both Moscow and Tokyo had denied that armed clashes had taken place recently on the Soviet-Manchukuo border.

Whereas Hitler kept silent about his intention to attack Soviet Russia, Japan has denied making any demands on Moscow. This is the only particular in which the parallel suggested above breaks down.

However, there has been no denial that strong Japanese military reinforcements have been sent to Manchukuo. Authoritative quarters in London, *United Press* reported on Aug. 10, estimated that 100,000 additional troops had been sent in, thus bringing the Manchukuo garrison up to 350,000 men. If this does not imply a threat against the Soviets, what else can it possibly mean?

Titlebaum Arrested on Charge Of Disposing of Court Guns

Samuel Titlebaum, recently appointed Deputy Marshal of the U. S. Court for China, was arrested on Saturday, Aug. 9, upon instructions of Leighton Shields, District Attorney, on a charge of "misappropriating property of the U. S. Government." The property referred to was said to be a gun, or guns, and several rounds of ammunition belonging to the Court and for which the Deputy Marshal was custodian.

Titlebaum was arraigned for preliminary hearing before Judge N. E. Lurton of the U. S. Consular Court and his bail fixed at US$5,000, which he was unable to obtain. Titlebaum's arrest was effected by Mrs. Ella Jenkins, secretary to Mr. Shields, who was sworn in as a deputy marshal for that purpose. The prisoner was then placed in the custody of Detective-Inspector J. Creighton of the Central Police Headquarters, and taken to Ward Road Jail where he still is confined. He was ordered dismissed from office on August 13, according to cable from Washington.

Aside from the charge concerning the alleged disposal of a gun or guns belonging to the Court, one of the local newspapers stated that Mr. Titlebaum also had diverted to his private use the sum of CN$2,000 (about US$100.) belonging to the Court.

In a statement to the press on Monday, Aug. 11, District Attorney Leighton Shields referred to Mr. Titlebaum as a "rogue," and hinted that further arrests might be effected in connection with the case. He said that "evidence collected by the Municipal Police, which was submitted to me, irresistibly led me to believe that Sam Titlebaum is a rogue." Mr. Shields said that he was reluctant to believe this, but after a week's study of the evidence presented by the police, he issued the information charging the Deputy Marshal under two counts, with embezzling property of the United States, of which he was custodian.

The evidence leading to Titlebaum's arrest apparently was collected by the British Detective-Inspector J. Creighton, of Police Headquarters. Mr. Creighton's statement was not published but the reports in the local newspapers said that a gun (or guns) found to be missing from the Marshal's office "later were received for registry by the Municipal Police from quarters in the western district and a check revealed them to be the property of the U. S. Court."

The interests in the western district, or "badlands," which allegedly had received the guns and then attempted to register them in the Central Police Station, were not specified in Inspector Creighton's statement, which occasioned some surprise that elements in the badlands should have the temerity to attempt to register guns, obtained fraudulently, in the Registration Bureau of Central Police Headquarters. However, the element of mystery concerning the specific method which Titlebaum allegedly used in disposing of the firearms doubtless will be cleared up when the case comes to trial. Titlebaum apparently made no statement on the subject following his arrest.

The arrest of the Deputy Marshal created a major sensation in Shanghai, reminiscent of a previous occasion when a former court official, Leonard Huzar, was convicted of accepting a bribe in a notorious opium-smuggling case. Titlebaum's arrest has created an unusual predicament in the U. S. Court due to the absence on leave in the United States of Judge Milton J. Helmick and the U. S. Marshal, Charles Richardson, Jr., both of whom departed recently. Whether a special judge will be appointed to hear the Titlebaum case, or whether it will be held over, pending Judge Helmick's return, was not known when these paragraphs were written.

Samuel Titlebaum came to Shanghai about two years ago from the United States, where he had worked on newspapers, chiefly on the Pacific Coast. He was said to have once served in the Chicago Police Department and carries a bullet in his hip which allegedly was fired by a gangster during a raid. Titlebaum then joined the Chicago City News Bureau. His father was an army contractor in the Great Lakes military district.

Titlebaum quickly became known in Shanghai through his broadcasting of news over Station XMHC, owned by the *Shanghai Evening Post*. However, his connection with the station ceased abruptly following a dispute with G. C. Bruce, publisher of the paper, over policy. Titlebaum then tried to promote his own station, but gave up the project in order to accept the position of Deputy Marshal, made vacant by the then pending departure from Shanghai of Arthur Peterson, who had held the position for some time.

Shortly after Titlebaum was sworn in, it became his duty to arrest Jack Riley, escaped convict, notorious operator of slot machines and owner of a gambling house. Titlebaum was assisted in connection with the arrest of Riley by Detective-Inspector Creighton, whose disclosures in turn led to Titlebaum's arrest.

The Mystery of the Sixty "Returned" Factories

THE official *Domei* service reported on Aug. 8 that some sixty Chinese factories, which had been operated by the Japanese military authorities—presumably for four years—had been returned to the Chinese owners. The *Domei* report said that 55 plants had been returned to the Chinese owners up to the end of July, and to this number was added two cotton spinning mills, an oil manufacturing concern and a flour mill, which allegedly were handed over to the original owners on Aug. 7. Based on their own figures, only 59 out of 130 manufacturing concerns seized by the Japanese militarists have been "returned," instead of 61 as noted in the *Domei* report, but it is presumed that the difference of a factory or two in the Japanese calculations does not make much difference anyway.

The mystery of the matter is that a careful search of all Japanese reports on the subject of "returned" manufacturing plants has disclosed the name of only one concern, the so-called Su Lun Cotton Mill at Soochow, which allegedly was returned to the original owner, Mr. Yen Yutang, on March 24 of this year. This mill apparently had been operated by the Japanese Nagai Wata Kaisha, large Nipponese cotton manufacturing concern, for practically two years. No details were given regarding the terms which the Chinese owner had to agree to in order to recover control of his mill, and it was regarded as significant that the Special Service Section (SSS) of the Japanese Army handled the negotiations leading to the return.

Granting the accuracy of the *Domei* report concerning the return of this particular mill, there still remains the mystery of the 60 other mills, which allegedly have been returned to the original owners. One wonders where they are located, their names, and other details of the important transactions, because, as stated, no names —aside from the one mill at Soochow—have ever been mentioned in any of the Japanese reports, or in any of the reports of the Nanking *Central Press* which have carefully reprinted the Japanese reports in parrot-like fashion. On March 27, Gen. Toshizo Nishio, then Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China, announced that six large factories in Central China would be returned to the legitimate owners as a "present" on the annivesary of the establishment of the Wang Ching-wei government in Nanking. Gen. Nishio's statement on that occasion contained a revealing phrase, because he said that the six plants to be returned, "had been equipped with new machinery and other equipment."

This served to confirm a recent statement of a Chinese manufacturer, whose plant had been seized by the Japanese army in the vicinity of Shanghai. The manufacturer said that he had been notified that he could have his mill back providing he was prepared to pay for new Japanese machinery which had been installed—without his knowledge or consent—to an alleged value of $1,500,000. The original cost of the mill, built several years ago, was approximately $350,000.

The return of Chinese property to its original owners has been a chief stumbling-block of the Wang Chiang-wei regime in its efforts to gain the confidence of the Chinese people. Recently, when Wang made another of his "begging" expeditions to Tokyo, the Japanese authorities told him quite plainly that they had no intention of relinquishing their monopolistic control over Chinese industry, public utilities, and natural resources, which was exercised by the Imperial Japanese Military Forces in occupied territory. It is only necessary to glance over the sections of the so-called "treaty" which Wang Ching-wei signed with the Japanese Army authorities to realize the accuracy of the allegation that if the Japanese should be permitted to maintain their military position here, there would be nothing left for the Chinese

"Shoot the Works"

San Francisco News

people except jobs in Japanese-controlled enterprises. When Wang first returned to Nanking following his desertion of his patriotic associates at Chungking, he announced that his chief object was to obtain the return of Chinese properties, which had been seized by the Japanese Army. But that statement was made prior to his signing of the treaty.

The reason there is widespread skepticism regarding the Japanese statements concerning the restoration of Chinese manufacturing enterprises to their rightful owners—after practically four years of occupation—is that no move has been made to restore any of the units of China's leading cotton spinning and weaving enterprises to their owners...The reference is to the Sung Sing Cotton Manufacturing Company, six units of which in the Shanghai-Wusih district are still being held by the Japanese military authorities. The Sung Sing mills, consisting of nine units, embracing 600,000 spindles and 5,100 looms, controlled between one-fourth and one-fifth of the Chinese-owned cotton manufacturing enterprises prior to the Japanese invasion. All were the property of T. K. Yung, a Chinese manufacturing genius, whose activities extended into and dominated Chinese cotton, silk and flour manufacturing and conditioning. Immediately following the abortive Japanese intervention and one-month war in the Shanghai area in 1932, Mr. Yung moved two of his plants, Sung Sing No. 9 and

Sung Sing No. 2 into the International Settlement. These were the only units saved from Japanese military seizure when the Japanese Army returned to these shores in 1937. All other units, Nos. 1, 5, 6, 7 and 8, in the Shanghai district and No. 3 at Wusih and No. 4 at Hankow, were seized by the Japanese Army and have been operated in some fashion since. We use the term, "some fashion," because in some cases the mills have been turned over to Japanese firms for operation and in other cases the Japanese military have tried to operate the mills through the so-called Special Service Section. Those in the Shanghai district are operated only in limited manner according to local report, in which connection it should be stated that none of the present proprietors, or their representatives has been permitted to inspect any of the properties since the Japanese took them over about four years ago.

T. K. Yung, the proprietor of this remarkable Chinese cotton manufacturing "empire," died in Hongkong three years ago, his death resulting from worry over the complications resulting from the Japanese seizure of his properties. His three sons, H. Y. Yung, H. S. Yung and C. C. Yung, the eldest of whom is under thirty, control the two units which were saved from Japanese occupation. Of these two units, one has been incorporated under American and the other under British law. It was stated, however, that while the proprietors had managed to maintain control of a portion of their property, they had experienced the usual complications resulting from kidnappings of staff members. Mr. Q. S. Woo, and his son, both engineers connected with the company, were kidnapped recently from their home in the French Concession, and were held several days before the police were able to obtain their release from gangsters in the badlands.

It was estimated that the Japanese have profited to the extent of more than $10,000,000 from their operation of units of the Sung Sing Company in the Shanghai district alone. Perhaps this is the reason that no move has been made on the part of the Japanese military authorities to restore any of these valuable properties to their rightful owners.

The Sung Sing Mill, No. 9, one of the two units which were moved into the International Settlement in 1933, occupies an area of about 12 acres and is one of the most modern and efficiently operated mills in the country. It contains 137,180 spindles, 18,348 doubling spindles and 765 looms. It employs 6,500 workers of whom 80% are women. While the company operates on the basis of a 12-hour shift, it provides modern housing, recreational, educational and hospital facilities for a majority of the employes, about half of whom live in dormitories within the mill compound. The annual production of the mill is about 93,600 bolts or 17,548,000 yards of cotton cloth. Raw cotton consumed, mostly of American and Indian production, amounts to about 400,000 bales annually. The machinery is of American and British manufacture and practically all of the supplies come from American sources at present.

Cordell Hull Denies Offering Japan a Definitive Settlement

An emphatic denial that the United States had offered Japan a far-reaching settlement in the Pacific on condition that Japan withdraws from the Axis alliance was issued in Washington by Mr. Cordell Hull, U. S. Secretary of State, on Aug. 11.

The allegation that such an offer had been made was put forward the previous night by Drew Pearson and Robert Allen, co-authors of the newspaper column "Washington Merry-go-Round," in a nation-wide radio broadcast from the American capital. According to them, the United States had made Japan the following offer:

1. To unfreeze Japanese assets.
2. To sell oil and gasoline to Japan for industrial purposes.
3. To continue buying Japan's raw silk.
4. To advance Japan loans for commercial purposes.
5. To lease from Japan any ships Japan could spare.
6. To recognize Manchukuo and, while making no promises as regards China, to recognize Japan's right to new areas for expansion.
7. Not to object to Japan taking French Indo-China later on.

In return for these concessions, Pearson and Allen were reported to have said, Japan would have to relinquish her ties with the European Axis powers, abandon all designs on Thailand, Malaya and the Netherlands East Indies, withdraw all but a token force from French Indo-China, and keep her fleet in home waters.

These two sets of proposals, the columnists declared, had been presented to the Jaapanese Ambassador in Washington, Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, by Mr. Sumner Welles, U. S. Under-Secretary of State.

In denying that any such proposals had been made, Mr. Hull told the press that any settlement of American-Japanese issues must include all fundamental questions involved in the present conduct of policies, and that if the United States took up the question of a general settlement with Japan, it could only be on the basis of all the fundamental principles enunciated by the United States during the past several years, especially the 14 points laid down in the Hull statement of July 16, 1937.

Death of "Divine" Ruler Who Feared Rise of Japan

The life, achievements and tragic death of Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany provided subject matter for interesting and significant discussion in American magazines recently received in Shanghai.

Of most interest, in view of present developments in the Far East and the world generally, was an article in *Time* (June 16) which referred to William Bayard Hale's famous interview with the Kaiser, aboard the imperial yacht *Hohenzollern*, one evening in July of 1908.

After discussing his grievances against the British, whom the Kaiser thought were envious of Germany's rapid advancement in world affairs, the Kaiser turned to Mr. Hale, who represented the *New York Times*, and declared, "But it is Japan at the head of a united Asia that the world ought really to fear." The Kaiser then proposed to the correspondent that Germany and the United States "should act together against Japan." President Theodore Roosevelt, who had helped the Japanese out of a serious predicament in their war with Russia, by proposing the Portsmouth Peace Conference (Sept. 5, 1905), was said to have been astonished when informed of the Kaiser's statement in the Hale interview. Two years later, however, Roosevelt, returning from a hunting trip to Africa, visited the Kaiser in Berlin and was photographed with the Kaiser while reviewing some of Wilhelm's crack regiments.

While the Kaiser did not want World War I, and belatedly tried to avoid it, the forces of German expansionism and the fear it had engendered, plus the Kaiser's own strutting about Europe for a quarter century, had set in motion forces which could not be stopped. Like present-day Hitlerites, the Kaiser persisted in the belief that America would stay out. Even as late as January, 1917 the Kaiser declared, "Ultimately all Europe, under my leadership, will begin the real war with England—the Second Punic War."

Probably of most significance in the Kaiser's personal character and mental make-up, was his apparent belief in his "divine mission" in the world and his ability to coin phrases symbolizing this belief: "We belong to each other—I and the army"; "There is but one law, and that is my will"; "I am the instrument of the Most High"; "We demand our place in the Sun"; "Germany's future lies on the seas."

Referring again to the famous Hale interview with the Kaiser—which was not disclosed until 1934—Wilhelm revealed his contempt for democratic institutions. He declared,

"Yes, the big things in the world are always done by just a man—one man—one strong personality. History in its times of crisis cried out for a man....You may gather all the wisdom in the world in a Parliament chamber, but you will never get action out of a Parliament chamber. One man has got to lead."

After the war came the Kaiser became increasingly irascible, refused to listen to bad news, and to the end would not believe in defeat and revolution. On Nov. 10, 1918, Wilhelm finally abdicated and fled to Holland. In 1940 when the Netherlands fell to Hitler's legions, Wilhelm refused to return to Germany. He died on June 4, 1941, after a week's illness, after having marked on his map the victories which had been denied him—the "divine" ruler—but won by an Austrian corporal of peasant stock.

Wanted: An End to the Present Postal Chaos; American Chamber Should Take the Lead

SHANGHAI has been suffering from inefficient postal service ever since the Japanese Army took over the Chinese sections of the city and the Hongkew area. The difficulty was caused, and is still caused, mainly by snoopy Japanese censors who operate with complete indifference to the public interest and by their higher-ups who make a practice of introducing new and irritating but totally senseless regulations which make already difficult mailing transactions still more difficult.

When on occasion an inward-bound mail arrives from the United States, it is seldom delivered to the addressees in less than 36 hours. Before it leaves the Central Post Office—which is located, alas! in the Hongkew district—it is given a careful shroffing over by the hawk-eyed but seldom intelligent censors and many is the piece of mail matter, printed and otherwise, which never reaches its designated destination.

After war had broken out in Europe, mail from parts other than the United States began suffering the attentions of a meddlesome officialdom—this time the British censors in Hongkong. Censors in the Crown Colony make a practice of opening practically all mail matter that passes through their hands regardless of whether it is consigned to Hongkong. Thus mail originating in Chungking, and destined for Shanghai, is detained and examined by the Hongkong censors who seem to be no more capable of handling their job expeditiously than the local Japanese censors north of Soochow Creek.

Meddlesome, inefficient censors are causing unfold inconvenience and loss to businessmen and other residents of Shanghai. There was forcible reminder of this when the Cape Fairweather, fast American Mail Line freighter, docked here last week from Seattle. At that port, the vessel had taken aboard some 300-400 sacks of United States mail destined for Shanghai. When the vessel arrived here, however, it was discovered that the vessel had touched at Vancouver before making the Pacific crossing and that there British officials had removed and detained practically the entire consignment.

It may reasonably be asked by what right the Vancouver busybodies seized from an American ship a consignment of mail destined for Shanghai, especially since the ship had touched at no non-American port prior to arrival at Vancouver. Any such arbitrary and high-handed action by the Japanese would have elicited a stern protest from Washington.

And if a search for contraband of any kind was imperative—which is exceedingly doubtful—could not the searchers have done their searching on board the ship with sufficient dispatch to enable the ship to have left with at least the bulk of the consignment? As it is, Shanghai got practically no mail by the Cape Fairweather and in these days, when ships are few and far between, the matter becomes all the more serious. By the time the consignment reaches Shanghai, if ever it does, that mail will be two to three months old—and all because of the inconsiderateness and blundering inefficiency of the Vancouver authorities.

For other reasons, the situation in Shanghai as regards outgoing mail is equally serious. The only American vessels which, hitherto, have carried a U.S. Sea Post agent are the ships of the American President Lines. American firms and others sending mail to the United States, in order to avoid the attention of censors in the Hongkew post office, have made a practice of delivering their mail on board these ships for handling by the Sea Post.

President Lines ships, however are now few and far between. American Mail Line freighters have been bringing the U.S. mail to Shanghai, but having no Sea Post agent on board cannot carry unbagged mail back to the United States when they sail from here via Hongkong, Manila and Honolulu. Americans and others who use the Sea Post must now accumulate their outgoing mail for weeks on end, awaiting opportunity to ship it on a President Lines vessel.

The entire situation as regards mail between Shanghai and the United States is unsatisfactory and chaotic in the extreme. It is as bad, if not worse, as in the days which preceded the establishment of foreign postal agencies here due to the inefficiency and unreliability of the Chinese postal system.

Caught

Chungking paper shows the Japanese warlords and their puppet Wang Ching-wei caught in China's "scissors-grip," represented by a pair of shears in the hands of loyal, united Chinese.

For many years the principal powers, the United States, Great Britain, Japan, France and Germany, maintained their own extraterritorial postal agencies here to insure the proper and efficient handling of mail matter between China and their respective countries. These agencies worked well and it was the example they set which helped in the creation of that quite efficient Chinese postal service which has been disrupted since 1937 by the Sino-Japanese war.

The foreign postal agencies (with the exception of the German, which was closed during the first world war) existed until after the Washington Conference of 1921-22. China objected to the continuance of these agencies as derogatory to her sovereignty and the Powers assembled at the Conference agreed to abolish them—but with provisos. A resolution adopted by the Fifth Plenary Session of the Conference on Feb. 1, 1922 read, in part:

Recognizing the justice of the desire expressed by the Chinese Government to secure the abolition of foreign postal agencies in China, save or except in leased territories or as otherwise specifically provided by treaty, it is resolved:

(1) The four Powers having such postal agencies agree to their abandonment subject to the following conditions:

(a) That an efficient Chinese postal service is maintained;

(b) That an assurance is given by the Chinese Government that they contemplate no change in the pre-

sent postal administration so far as the status of the foreign Co-Director General is concerned.

(2) To enable China and the Powers concerned to make the necessary dispositions, this arrangement shall come into force not later than January 1, 1923.

China fulfilled, or began to fulfill, the conditions imposed in Washington and the foreign postal agencies were wound up in the ensuing twelve months.

The first and principal condition, it should be noted, was that China should maintain an efficient postal service. This did not grow up overnight and efforts in that direction were somewhat retarded by the Nationalist upheaval of 1925-27. When the National Government was established in Nanking, however, and a semblance of national unity began to appear, the postal service improved. In the decade between 1927 and 1937 it came close to being the equal of postal services in the most advanced countries.

All that was halted by the Japanese invasion of China and the chaos that ensued. Between interior points in Free China, the National Government still manages to maintain as efficient a service as conditions allow. The air mail between Chungking and Hongkong is a model of good service. At Hongkong the trouble starts with the British censors.

We are concerned in this article, however, mainly with the mail services between Shanghai and the United States. The American authorities can do nothing much to expedite mail deliveries up the China coast from Hongkong, but they can improve service between Shanghai and the United States by two simple measures:

1. **By re-establishing the American postal agency, to handle both the incoming and outgoing mail of American firms and American citizens in Shanghai.**
2. **By making arrangements for U. S.-bound mail to be placed aboard every American ship leaving this port for the United States.**

Under Japanese control, the Chinese Post Office at Shanghai has lapsed into that inefficiency of which the resolution of the Washington Conference took note. Innumerable examples of its failings could be cited, but it is sufficient to refer to the recent incident in which a gang of armed robbers, including Japanese, entered the postal compound in Hongkew and got away with a huge sum, said to exceed $2,000,000, right under the noses of a bevy of armed postal guards. Two days later, the Japanese spokesman announced that the robbers had been apprehended and the money recovered, but none of the robbers was ever brought to trial.

Not only is the Post Office inefficient, but, as everyone knows, it is used by the Japanese illegitimately for their own ends—among other things to cause delays and inconveniences for American and British competitors of Japanese interests.

Apart from all this, it seems utterly preposterous that, in light of the present shipping shortage, American vessels should be leaving this port without carrying outbound mails for the United States. If regulations stand in the way, they should promptly be revised. Unusual problems call for unusual remedies and regulations which no longer are sensible in an abnormal situation should be scrapped.

A partial remedy for the present state of affairs can be obtained by adopting the two measures suggested above. If it should be contended that they would violate the International Postal Convention and infringe Chinese sovereignty, the answer is surely that the Chinese National Government in Chungking would readily agree to such arrangements as a temporary expedient to assist in maintaining satisfactory communications between China and the United States. Chinese sovereignty is no longer a reality here and the fact might as well be recognized.

It has repeatedly been stated in Washington, and was only lately re-emphasized, that United States interests in Shanghai are not to be scuttled because of any Japanese threats or pretensions. That being the case, a workable mail system is necessary and the two steps proposed should not be difficult of arrangement by agreement with Chungking, which is the recognized government of China.

Either one of the measures proposed would not suffice by itself. If all available American ships are to be utilized for carrying outgoing mail, an American postal agency will be necessary to counter obstruction from the Japanese-controlled Chinese Post Office. And as regards incoming mail, the agency would be essential to put an end to the totally illegal activities of the Japanese censors who virtually run that institution.

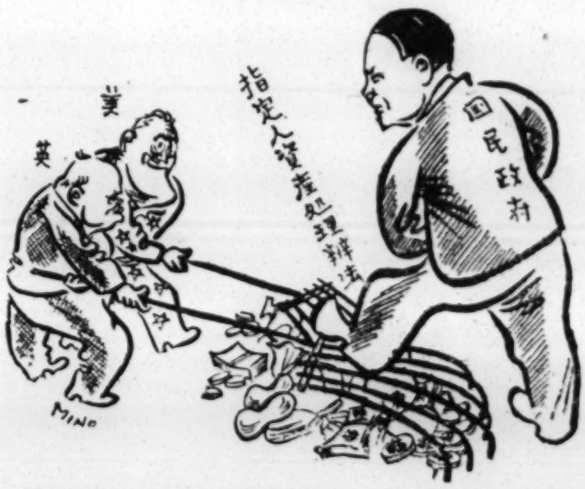
The entire matter is one which the American Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai should take up and promote in order to mitigate the present deplorable state of affairs.

'FREEZING' MUDDLE CAUSING GREAT TRADE DIFFICULTY IN SHANGHAI

BY JOHN AHLERS

AMERICAN and British freezing of Chinese and Japanese assets, and the corresponding Japanese counter-measures, have placed Shanghai business in a "tight spot." Three weeks have elapsed since the promulgation of the freezing orders, and a good deal of Shanghai's regular trade is paralyzed while bewilderment is still increasing as regards the outlook for the immediate future. Very few local business men have any clear idea as to how Shanghai's foreign trade will be dealt with, in actual practice, under the freezing measures, and by no means the least bewildered are the bankers.

Checkmated



Japanese newspaper Sin Shun Pao shows Wang Ching-wei, head of the puppet regime at Nanking, checkmating Roosevelt and Churchill in their attempt to control the finances of Asia.

Things would be much easier if there were, on the part of the democracies, a single authority to deal with the problems of Shanghai trade under the regime of the freezing decrees. But there are no fewer than five such authorities. These are the Washington, London, Chungking and Batavia governments, and, to a certain extent, the Chinese Currency Stabilization Committee. The four governments in question have not only not decided upon a common procedure as regards Shanghai in the field of un-freezing for purposes of legitimate trade, but three of them have not issued any clear and definite instructions in this matter at all, while the instructions issued by Washington are incomplete. The Chinese

Currency Stabilization Committee maintains absolute silence. And then there are to be reckoned with the Japanese and their various puppet regimes in China who, before defining their attitude to Shanghai trade, are waiting to see what will be the practice of the democracies.

Shanghai bankers, in this situation, have for the past three weeks mostly been on their own and have had to make day-to-day decisions to deal with current business. Anglo-Saxon and Netherlands bankers endeavored to keep in line as much as possible with the letter and spirit of the freezing decrees, as far as the decrees are clear and adaptable to the local situation. But beyond that they have had to act on their own responsibility. There has been raised in the local business world, of course, a great deal of criticism against these banks, chiefly on the part of those who failed to secure desired accomodation. But if the freezing decrees were meant to have any effect at all, it was unavoidable that in many cases banking accomodation should have been refused. Freezing might as well not have been enacted if every line of business and every individual transaction was to be accomodated. Here and there complaints may be justified, but undoubtedly the local branch offices of banks of the democracies are entitled to a few words of praise on account of their quick and determined initiative in numerous fields. Had these banks just refused to deal with any financial matters left in the dark by the freezing decrees and referred all such matters for decision to Washington, London or Batavia, Shanghai would have been threatened with a disastrous general standstill of business.

As matters went, personal requirements within reasonable limits were not refused accomodation in any of the democratic banks. Some banks were prepared to fully purchase from depositors U.S. dollar and pound sterling accounts; others did not refuse to release for personal purposes part of these accounts in terms of Chinese currency. Many banks were buying back their own drafts issued prior to the date of freezing. Even outright speculators were treated rather leniently. All the banks were prepared to arrange for set-off contracts on outstanding overbought or oversold positions, and while due to the exchange rate decline after freezing the "shorts" lost heavily, the "longs" earned substantial marginal differences. In this way even a lot of Japanese interests, including the Japanese semi-official Yokohama Specie Bank, were accomodated. The cost of accomodation, it is true, was generally high, and considerably higher than before freezing, but so was the value of the accomodation. All such transactions naturally had to remain within certain limits because the banks could not be expected simply to take over currency risks run by their clients, but bank managers had to square off buying and selling of exchange day by day without fundamentally changing the positions of their banks.

Considerably more difficult than dealing with the liquidation of pre-freezing exchange positions, was the effectuation of entirely new transactions, however legitimate. Such transactions are constantly required by the steady flow of foreign trade, and trade financing in terms of foreign exchange met with a great many obstacles. Importers' demands for foreign exchange continued strongly after freezing, but offers of exoprt paper became very small and free repatriation of Chinese capital automatically ceased. Shanghai's notorious import surplus thus immediately began to weigh heavily upon the local exchange market. The American, British and Netherlands banks all continued to provide importers with some foreign exchange obtained chiefly from liquidation of pre-freezing exchange deposits and "longs," but this supply was insufficient to meet the demand. Besides importers of clearly legitimate import goods, others desiring to import illegitimate goods also combed the market for exchange. Consequently, exchange rates went down and down, finally to break the rate of five U.S. dollar cents per Ch.$1 which for a long time had been believed the possible minimum.

How are Shanghai foreign bankers to decide which imports are legitimate under the freezing and licensing regulations, and therefore entitled to exchange accomodation? In the case of imports from the United States, the matter is comparatively easy since all U.S. exports to Shanghai must be covered by permits issued by the U.S. Administrator of Export Control. The issue of such a permit signifies legitimacy and justifies the allotment of foreign exchange, while no permit means no exchange. But imports from the British Empire and the Netherlands Indies do not require export permits by those countries. Most exports to British and Netherlands territory must be covered by British and N.E.I. import permits, but the bulk of Shanghai exports to U.S.A. is not liable to U.S. import permits. Silk, the most important item of these exports, is even duty-free in the U.S.A. All such doubtful cases must be investigated by the banks before foreign exchange is released. And besides, the banks must be able to secure due and full exchange coverage even before giving away exchange for purposes of trade they consider legitimate. The Shanghai Municipal Council's rice imports from Hongkong, for instance, may be regarded as perfectly legitimate, but it is by no means easy to provide at Shanghai all the Hongkong currency required for payment.

Fate of Speculators

Japanese organ, Sin Shun Pao shows the fate of Shanghai speculators who were caught by Japan's and Nanking's freezing orders.

Chinese importers and Chinese banks find themselves in a particularly difficult position. The foreign banks naturally accomodate only importers among their own clients, The Chinese private banks mostly did not hold foreign exchange accounts of their own abroad but relied on cheaper exchange accomodation in the local foreign banks which now has disappeared. The Central Bank of China helps the Chinese private banks in set-off operations on behalf of pre-freezing exchange positions by means of a special interbank exchange clearing but does not provide foreign exchange. Press reports to the effect that the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications had been authorized by "Chungking" to allot exchange for coal, rice and cotton imports are incorrect. "Chungking" has done nothing of the sort but simply waits and sees.

It is urgently required now that Washington, London, Chungking and Batavia make up their minds definitely about what to do with Shanghai's trade, and issue absolutely clear and definite instructions to their local representatives and the banks of the democratic nationalities. Certainty and clarity are wanted here more than anything else and, if possible, the four governments in question ought to decide upon a common course of procedure.

PICTURES AND CARTOONS FROM A WORLD IN CONFLICT

Perfidious Embrace

The above cartoon appeared—without credit—in the Noon Bulletin, published by the local British Committee. It apparently was reproduced from a home paper.

Disappointment

Japanese military propaganda organ at Shanghai depicts Churchill (moon) observing all of his precious supplies from the United States sent to the bottom of the ocean by German submarines.

In American Waters

New York World.

European Pastime

The Chicago Daily News

Adoption

Item and Tribune, New Orleans.

"Protected Now"

Roosevelt and Churchill:— "Ah, we are too late! She (Indo-China) is already protected by Japan and Vichy."— Sin Shun Pao, Japanese army organ at Shanghai.

Still Thinking

Pittsburgh Post-Gazette.

Desert Hardships

New Orleans Item-Tribune.

Shanghai War Anniversary Marked By Burning of Puppet Newspaper

Political terrorists scored heavily on the night of Aug. 9 when the printing plant of the **Central China Daily News**, official mouthpiece of the puppet Nanking regime, situated in a four-storey building on North Honan Road in Hongkew, was gutted by fire. The blaze occurred on the fourth anniversary of the shooting of a Japanese officer at the Hungjao airdrome, which led to the outbreak of Sino-Japanese hostilities in the Shanghai area four days later.

The blaze is believed to have been caused by the explosion of an incendiary time-bomb planted on the staircase leading to the second floor, according to the Nanking-sponsored **Central Press**. Five members of the staff were reported to have been injured, including a watchman who accidently shot himself amid the confusion.

Paper is Reduced

As a result of the conflagration, the paper appeared in the form of a half-page tabloid the following day. It was officially announced, however, that the paper would resume full publication with the least delay. The paper editorially declared that it had "accepted the challenge" and would go on with its program fearlessly. Property loss was estimated in one report to amount to $2,500,000.

The roof of the building was entirely burned out and collapsed before Settlement firemen brought the blaze under control, while the ground floor, where a large quantity of newsprint was stored, was damaged to the extent of about 40 per cent. A large printing press was also badly damaged. It was reported that the abbreviated edition of the **Central China Daily News** which appeared after the fire was being printed in the plant of the **Sin Shun Pao**, Japanese-sponsored Chinese daily which has offices at 288 Seward Road in Hongkew.

According to the puppet Central Press Service, Wang Ching-wei, president of the Nanking government, was very indignant over the burning of the newspaper plant and sent the following message to the staff of the newspaper:

Wang Ching-wei's Message

"Comrades of the **Central China Daily News**: upon my return to the Capital today, I deeply regret to hear that your premises have been destroyed as a result of terrorist plots and two workers have been injured. In addition to my strict orders to arrest the terrorists, I specially send you this consolatory message and hope that you will all try to investigate the incident and do your best to take precautions in the future."

With the exception of this preliminary incident, the fourth anniversary of the outbreak of fighting in Shanghhai passed peacefully. For several days prior to Aug. 13, and on the date itself, strict police precautions were observed in all three municipal areas. The usual barricades were erected and searching parties were at work at street intersections. The Japanese Special Naval Landing Party took rigid precautions in the area north of Soochow Creek. In the International Settlement and French Concession curfew was strictly enforced at 12.30 a.m. Police were assisted by the S.V.C. and Police Specials in maintaining vigilance, while all police leaves were cancelled. The U.S. Fourth Marines were confined to barracks, ready for any emergency.

On the morning of Aug. 13, not long after daylight, formations of Japanese warplanes flew at low altitudes over the International Settlement and French Concession, presumably to impress the Chinese with Japan's military power.

Totalitarian Handout

Editor and Publisher.

Chiang Issues War Anniversary Message

A message to the Chinese nation, in which both the army and the people were urged to redouble their efforts in the struggle against Japan, was issued by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek at Chungking on Aug. 13, the fourth anniversary of the outbreak of Sino-Japanese hostilities at Shanghai.

Japan's aim, the Generalissimo declared, is world conquest, and the conquest of East Asia and domination of the Pacific are only regarded by Japan as steps toward that goal. French Indo-China was invaded in order to extend Japan's "East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere" to Thailand, Burma, the Netherlands Indies and all Oceania. It was Japan's design to expel Anglo-American influence from the Pacific area. She was also planning to attack Soviet Russia.

Having seen through Japanese designs, the Generalissimo continued, the democracies had strengthened their Pacific defense, while China's campaign had entered a stage where it embraced the task of safeguarding peace and order in the Pacific. The Chinese army and people should therefore redouble their efforts to bring the campaign to a successful conclusion.

Authoritarian Rule Comes to France

Presaging closer and more active collaboration between France and the Axis Powers, the French government at Vichy has been drastically reorganized. While Marshal Philippe Petain remains the Chief of State, the principal cabinet posts have been given to Admiral Francois Darlan, hitherto vice-premier, who now becomes Minister of National Defense, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Minister of Navy. The changes were embodied in a decree dated Aug. 7 and promulgated in the official Gazette on Aug. 12.

The main effect of the decree, in the view of observers everywhere, is to concentrate dictatorial state powers in the hands of Admiral Darlan, who is known for his pro-Nazi partisanship.

From the point of view of the French people, the most important aspect of the government reshuffle is not so much that it foreshadows closer collaboration with Germany, but that it formally inaugurates an authoritarian regime after the Nazi, Fascist and Soviet patterns.

This was made clear by Marshal Petain in a radio broadcast on Aug. 12. Said he: "There is a certain trouble in the minds of the French people. This trouble comes mostly from the slow tempo with which we have been building the new order, or rather imposing it. The national revolution has not yet become a fact. Between the people of France and myself I found a double screen, consisting of supporters of the former regime and servants of the big trusts. A lengthy effort of persuasion will be necessary to overcome the resistance of all opponents of the new order, but we must right now crush their enterprises by decimating their leaders. If France does not understand that she is compelled by the force of events to change her regime, she will see an abyss open up before her, into which Spain nearly disappeared in 1936." In other words, the rulers of France see the specter of revolution.

Like Mussolini and Hitler before him, Petain promised to break the power of the big trusts: "We will not allow the power of the big trusts to assert itself. I will resume against selfish and blind capitalism the struggle that the sovereigns of France waged and won against feudalism. I mean to rid the country of the most despicable type of tutelage—that of money. I do not want to see people suffering while others are building their fortunes upon general misery.

"France can be governed only with the assent of public opionion, an assent even more necessary in a regime of authority. The Government's problem, therefore, exceeds the framework of a mere ministerial reshuffle. It demands above all the strict maintenance of certain principles. Authority does not come any more from below. It is delegated by me. I have delegated it first of all to Admiral Darlan."

According to a **Tass** (Soviet) dispatch from Berne on Aug. 12, the authorities in Vichy have been fearing a coup d'etat because of popular opposition to closer Franco-German collaboration, and this may be the motivation for a further concentration of state power. General Maxime Weygand, commander-in-chief of French forces in North Africa, is said to be strongly opposed to the pro-Nazi policies of Admiral Darlan.

Nippon Air Offensive Stepped Up; Chungking, Chengtu Bombarded

Ushering in the fifth anniversary of the spread of the Sino-Japanese hostilities to the Shanghai area on Aug. 13, 1937, the Japanese intensified their aerial offensive against various key cities in Free China, including Sian, Changsha, Kunming, Chengtu and Chungking, the Chinese capital.

In an apparent effort to wear down the morale of the Chungking populace, the Japanese staged fourteen attacks in five successive days from Aug. 8, most of the attacks being termed "nuisance" raids by the Chinese.

The above map, adapted from Time magazine for June 16, indicates the main war fronts in China. The Sixth War Area, enclosed within the circle, embraces Chungking and a large part of Szechwan Province as far east as Ichang on the Yangtsze, and may be termed the Western Front. The Central Front embraces the Fifth and part of the Sixth War Area east to Hankow. The Northern Front comprises the First and Second War Areas in the Shensi-Shansi-Shantung regions. The South Coastal Front embraces the Fourth War Area and certain isolated sectors, including the region of the Burma road.

Chungking Blasted Again

Chungking was severely blasted, however, in five serial air-raids by a total of 220 Japanese planes on Aug. 8 and 9 after a respite of eight days due to bad weather, during which the Japanese bombers concentrated on bombing Hunan, Shensi and Kiangsi provinces in sporadic raids. Despite the large number of bombers participating in Chungking raids, surprisingly little additional damage was done to the Chinese capital, although some sections, especially the Press Hostel area in the western district, were again badly hit.

Resuming their bombing of the Chinese capital on the morning of Aug. 10 after a brief recess on the previous night, the Japanese raiders also blasted Chengtu, Luchow, and Yiping, engaging Chinese fighters in air combat over Chengtu, which is the Szechwan provincial capital. Raiding Chengtu again on the following day, the bombers encountered furious Chinese anti-aircraft fire; one plane was shot down at Kwangan, near Chengtu. Suifu and Tzeliutsing were also bombed.

Chungking again had its share of four nuisance raids on Aug. 12 as an impending storm failed to materialize the previous night. During the third and fourth raids, Japanese planes concentrated upon bombing the suburbs 12 miles west of Chungking.

A series of raids on the interior cities of China during the past week was disclosed by **Havas**. On Aug. 6 a squadron of 62 Japanese planes raided Hunan province for the fourth time in five days. Coming in three formations of 27, 17 and 18 planes, respectively, the Japanese bombed Changsha and several other important towns, including Chuchow, an industrial center and communications junction linked by rail with Pingsiang in Kiangsi province.

Among other important Hunan cities raided on the same day were Siangtan and much-bombed Hengyang, where several fires broke out but were speedily put under control. Changsha got its share of bombing on the return flight of the raiders.

Sporadic raids were carried out over Shensi province when on Aug. 6 Fengsian and Paoki, the first a terminal point of the Lunghai Railway and the second a center of the Chinese Industrial Cooperatives, were bombed. Sian, the provincial capital, and Sienyang came in for their share on Aug. 9. Incendiary bombs were reported to have been hurled on Sian. Ichwan in northeastern Shensi was also bombed, but the extent of damage is as yet unknown.

Kunming Suffers Raid

On Aug. 10, according to a **Kuo Min** report, a fleet of 26 Japanese planes visited Kunming, the Yunnan provincial capital. Furious Chinese anti-aircraft fire forced the raiders to fly at an altitude of more than 16,000 feet whence bombs were hurled down at random on the city. Over fifty houses were destroyed, and casualties were a little over forty. The provisional provincial capital of Fukien, Yungan, was raided on the same day, and one Japanese plane was claimed to have been hit by the Chinese A. A. guns.

Successful repulsion of three large-scale Japanese thrusts in the Ichang region, Hupeh province, was claimed by the Chinese military spokesman at Chungking on Aug. 7. The Japanese, he said, were apparently trying to disperse Chinese concentrations 20 miles north of Ichang. Having driven back the Japanese in a series of counter-attacks, the Chinese were now engaged in encircling and mopping up the enemy, the spokesman asserted.

Hohsueh, 20 miles southeast of Shansi, which is an important Chinese communication point in Hupeh, was recaptured by Chinese troops after street fighting on Aug. 11, according to a Chinese military dispatch quoted by the **Shun Pao.**

A general guerilla offensive against Japanese bases in Shansi has been underway in order to prevent the withdrawal of Japanese garrisons to reinforce Japan's drive in the southern Pacific, it was disclosed by a high Chinese officer to a **United Press** correspondent on Aug. 3. From the Chengchow area in central Honan, streams of plain-clothed Chinese regular troops crossed the Yellow River in junks and raided the Japanese bases in Shansi, the correspondent revealed.

Exodus of Japanese From Singapore Begins

As a direct consequence of the freezing of Japanese assets and credits by the British and American governments, an exodus of Japanese from Malaya began when on Aug. 11, 100 Japanese business men and employees left Singapore for Bangkok. A petition has been sent to the Japanese Consulate in Singapore by 300 Japanese nationals in Malaya requesting transportation to Japan, according to Japanese quarters.

The S. S. Hakone Maru which was expected to reach Singapore from Bombay en route to Japan early in September, is expected to be the last Japanese ship touching Singapore. The evacuees have therefore to leave for Bangkok by train and coastal steamers.

Lattimore Said Urging Shake-up in Chungking

A local report by **Domei**, the Japanese news agency, said information had reached Shanghai that Mr. Owen Lattimore, American adviser to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, was expected to propose a "drastic shake-up" in the personnel of the Finance and War ministries at Chungking. It was believed that Mr. T. V. Soong would become Finance Minister in place of Dr. H. H. Kung, the report said.

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Nazis Claim Half of the Ukraine Taken in Newest Offensive Action

Stalled for 26 days on the Smolensk front, the Nazi war machine this week began determined drives to the north in the direction of Soltsi near Leningrad and to the south at Uman not far from the Soviet Black Sea port of Odessa. While it is too early yet to ascertain the success of these new thrusts, German sources have already claimed the conquest of more than one half of the Ukraine.

Unable to progress against the formidable fortifications protecting the Ukrainian capital of Kiev, German panzer units turned southeastward in a desperate attempt to break through the Russian lines. Meeting little opposition as Soviet troops "withdraw" before them, the Germans have reached Uman, 150 miles north of Nikolaiev, a strong Russian naval base, and Odessa. Fear is felt in British quarters that this drive will either split Marshal Semion Budenny's defending armies or force him to yield all the Dniester Line and possibly Odessa and Nikolaiev. Fighting in this area, while announced in Berlin a few days previously, was not reported in Moscow until August 11.

Great Success Claimed

Reporting on the southern drive, **United Press** bulletins from Berlin state that Nazi panzer units have destroyed "entire Soviet motorized columns" and captured vast numbers of prisoners. The Soviet armies of Marshal Budenny are said to be facing annihilation, with divisions numbering more than 500,000 men shattered.

A Moscow **United Press** report quoted an official communique as saying that the Germans had not relaxed pressure on three main objectives and were resuming operations in the direction of Kexholm, the Karelian Isthmus, and Soltsi. The report stated, however, that the Germans have made no progress in the north, while the Smolensk battle still rages, with the Red Army having repulsed the invaders in some sectors. Unimportant fighting, with no large-scale operations, was reported on the Korotsen and Uman fronts.

Another Red Army communique announced that the Soviet air force has been active during the week. An important bridge across the Danube at Chernovody and ships in the Rumanian port of Constanza were said to have been heavily bombed, while Red planes continued to attack German panzer troops, infantry, and airdromes. An attempt by the Germans to encircle Kiev was also reported, with fighting still raging around Belaya Tserkov, 45 miles west of the city.

Withdrawn from France

From London comes the report that German troops are being withdrawn from France because they are needed on the Eastern front. Bordeaux, according to a **Reuter** report, is now entirely occupied by Italians, the last Germans having left for Russia. Fully-equipped Germans are also said to be leaving Paris in large numbers.

Bombing attacks on enemy capitals are being continued by both the U.S.S.R. and Germany. Soviet planes, for the third successive night, dropped explosives on Berlin on August 11 while German craft raided Moscow for the seventeenth time. Damage and casualties in raids is reported to be slight.

On the rumor front, one report has it that Britain will soon establish contact with the enemy in the Caucasus by sending troops into Russia through Iran. A **Havas** report from Switzerland states that plans for the transportation of British troops through Iran to the Caucasus have already been drafted. These plans are said to provide for detachments of Hindu troops being sent from the Iranian port of Bandar Shapur, on the Gulf of Persia, to another Iranian port on the Caspian Sea. From the Caspian Sea port, it would be an easy matter for the troops to reach Baku. British forces now in Irak and Syria could also be sent to the Caucasus in this way.

From Washington comes the announcement by Rear-Admiral S. M. Robinson, chief of the Navy's bureau of ships, that the United States will be producing 100 destroyers each year by the end of 1943. Every ship now under construction is said to be ahead of schedule.

Peace Plan Mooted

Reports from Ankara indicate that Hitler is preparing to launch another peace offensive as soon as his legions reach the Ural Mountains. Hitler is said to be counting on public opinion in the United States to force Britain to halt the war and accept his seven peace terms which were briefly given as follows:

1. Occupation of Soviet Russia, as far as the Urals, by Germany for a period of 25 years and establishment of a semi-autonomous Ukraine.

2. Establishment of a semi-autonomous Poland.

3 Anglo-American acceptance of Germany's rights and freedom of action in Eastern Europe.

4. Partial restoration of Yugoslavia and Greece and granting of restricted autonomy to these states.

"Playing with Fire"

Cartoon in Japanese army organ, Sin Shun Pao (Shanghai), shows the seared and charred hand of the Soviet, burned by its own torch, with which it was trying to kindle an international conflagration.

5. German evacuation of Norway, Denmark, Holland, Belgium and France, but retention of Alsace-Lorraine.
6. Italian surrender of Abyssinia and Tunis, but retention of Libya.
7. Complete control by Britain of territories within the British sphere and the British Empire.

Duff-Cooper Reaches N. Y. En Route to Singapore

Mr. Alfred Duff-Cooper, former British Minister of Information and now charged with a special mission in the Far East, arrived in New York on Aug. 10 by Clipper plane from Lisbon, en route to Singapore, where he will make his headquarters. He will fly from San Francisco to Singapore in the Trans-Pacific Clipper. On arrival in New York, Mr. Duff-Cooper told the press, according to **Havas**, that in his opinion the strong measures taken against Japan by Britain and the United States had already revealed their "salutory effect" in the reaction of the Japanese Government.

250 Passengers Embark On President Coolidge

Some 250 passengers, including a large number of American citizens, embarked on the s.s. President Coolidge at Shanghai on Thursday of this week, bound for the United States. The vessel, it is believed, is completing her last round trip to the Orient, having been taken over by the United States Army. In Washington this week Secretary of State Cordell Hull told the press that the State Department was considering the question of assisting Americans in Shanghai who were without means and unable to purchase passages home. The American Consulate-General here disclosed that very few of the many local Americans without means had applied to the Consulate for assistance to get home, although the Consulate was willing to help them.

Japan Being Placed on Complete Wartime Basis

Drafts of Imperial Ordinances whose effect is to invoke the remaining provisions of the National General Mobilization Law and place Japan completely on a wartime footing, were approved in Tokyo on Aug. 11, **Domei** reported. The Ordinances provide for additional and revised measures of price control, limitations on stock and bond prices and transactions, and for the revaluation of stocks and bonds of corporative enterprises. The Japanese Government is also moving to place the country's shipping under complete emergency control, another **Domei** report stated.

Korea to Make Good Japan's Crop Damage

Affording some hope of offsetting the rice harvest reduction in Japan this year, due to storm-ruined crops, **Domei** reported from Seoul on Aug. 9 that Korea expects a bumper rice crop. The area sown to rice in Korea was stated to have risen by 309,878 acres over last season, when 3,998,466 acres were sown. Rice-producing districts in Japan which suffered most heavily in recent storms were Ibaraki, Chiba, Kanagawa, Saitama, Tochigi, Gumma, Fukushima and Miyagi prefectures. Japan's total rice yield this year is expected to reach 355,200,000 bushels, **Domei** reports.

Japanese Fleet Units Arrive at Saigon

Units of the Japanese Fleet entered Saigon on the afternoon of Aug. 11, **Domei** reported, and were greeted by representatives of the Japanese military mission to French Indo-China, the Japanese consul-general, and Japanese military, diplomatic and civilian officials.

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Journey to China's Capital

BY WALTER BRIGGS

(Second Installment)

From Shaokwan, where we stopped several days to rest at the home of the American Y.M.C.A. secretary, our path led to Kweilin, capital of Kwangsi Province and intermediate stopping point for the China National Aviation Corporation planes between Hongkong and Chungking. That stretch was the easiest of our five-week trip from the coast to Chungking, the first leg of which I described in a previous article. It was the easiest because it was made on a comfortable, modern train. Expresses leave Shaokwan Tuesdays and Thursdays at 7 p.m. and arrive at Kweilin the following day about 5 p.m.

Two of us left a day early from Shaokwan and took a three-hour train ride north to Pingshek, home of the phenomenal Sun Yat-sen University, a national institution. This university originally was located in Canton, but since it was in the line of Japanese aggression, it was moved hundreds of miles south to Kunming, Yunnan's capital. Recently, however, with the withdrawal of the Japanese from the Kwangtung interior, Sun Yat-sen University was moved back to Kwangtung again, but to a still different site. The story of the travels of this university is typical of many other schools formerly in the path of the Japanese invaders.

Housed in Temples

The university is a marvel to behold. It is a tribute to pioneering and industry. Cultural mother of more than 3,000 students, the university has utilized native temples and buildings for classrooms and dormitories and has thrown up scores of other frame buildings under the camouflage of beautiful trees, shrubs and flowers on the slopes of the many hills in that neighborhood. Two rivers which rush through the area add to the primitive attractiveness of the location. The school, with its many different colleges—engineering, liberal arts, law and medicine among them—is spread over a large area and to see it all one must walk over hill and dale for 12 to 15 miles.

Students are crowded by the score into small, unpainted wood-bamboo dormitories in a manner students in America would disdain, yet they take it with a smile. Double-deck bunks range side by side, with insufficient desk spaces between, so students on the top bunks study using improvised desks, which overhang their pillows, and sitting on tiny stools atop their mattresses. Classrooms consist simply of rough boards as desks and benches, with a makeshift blackboard thrown in. There is plenty of ventilation, summer and winter, since window-glass is unknown. Heating in the winter also is virtually unknown because of the expense of charcoal and other fuel.

Studying Engineering

We visited the mechanical engineering buildings, one housed in a Buddhist temple and the other in the home of a former landlord. While villagers burned their incense for Buddha at the shrine at the entrance to the temple, students worked on heavy machinery in the depths of the buildings. The machinery had been carried at great labor and expense from one university site to another across southern China. Engineering students told us they planned to go into government work on graduation; some were to work for the provincial government and others planned to come to Chungking to serve the National Government. Engineers are at a premium in the new China and graduates find their trouble comes in selecting one position from the many jobs offered them.

Students there told us that 40 of their senior civil engineering class had been drafted early in 1941 by the National Government and sent to Kiangsi to aid in supervision of the construction of airdromes for the greatly-anticipated American "Flying Fortress" bombers. To support these huge 20-ton planes, runways of five to eight feet in thickness must be built, we were told.

Chinese students are not subject to military conscription, although many have left school to volunteer or to enter the military academies. China has only 50,000 students for her 400,000,000 people and authorities feel these students will be able to render greater service to the country in technical capacities and in civil life than as soldiers.

Molding New Leaders

As one travels through China and meets key figures in government education and social service work he appreciates the significant role China's universities have played in molding the leaders of the new China. At the same time, the traveller realizes also the tremendous role American universities have had in this movement. Many of China's leaders are foreign-educated; most of them who have gone abroad to study have been students in American schools. We met 10 or a dozen faculty members at Sun Yat-sen University. Among them were graduates of Michigan, Columbia, Oberlin, Chicago, Yale and California. As a result of the influence America has wielded on these men, American ideals of democracy and social service as well as the American worship of technical perfection are permeating these universities.

In pre-war days, provisions were made by governmental, educational and other institutions for a large number of scholarships for Chinese youths to study in America. Many other young Chinese, sons and daughters of the wealthy, studied in America on their own resources. War-time exigencies have cut down the scholarships to a trickle of their former number, but educators expressed the hope to us that in the post-war era even greater provision could be made for study abroad.

America's education also tremendously influences China's college-going youth through the scores of American teachers in China's schools. One finds American teachers in all types of schools—mission, governmental and private.

A Railroad Marvel

The three others in our group of five came through Pingshek on the express train the following night. We boarded the train at Pingshek and rejoined them, bound for Kweilin. This railroad line is another marvel rendered by China at war. The rails themselves formerly were on the roadbed of the famous Canton-Hankow

Building a Railroad in Free China

Photo by Thomas Kwang.

Workmen here are hewing a railroad bed through one of the mountain passes of Kwangsi, extending the Shaokwan-Liuchow line to Kweiyang, capital of Kweichow Province.

line, but were removed and carried westwards by coolie power.

The line, built like the famous Burma road almost entirely without foreign advisers, is an engineering masterpiece. It cuts through a terrain of continuous hills and mountains. One year ago it ran only from Shaokwan to Kweilin. Now—12 months later—we rode by train about 20 hours farther. Within another year, the engineers told us, it will reach Kweiyang, connecting with the main north-south arteries to Chungking, the nation's wartime capital.

The engines and cars are all in fairly good condition and are a strange conglomeration from railroads all over China. Many have been battered by bombs, shrapnel, artillery and machine-gun fire, but still are in use. We took a second-class sleeper, slept on comfortable springs, enjoyed a light strong enough to read by, and ate our meals in a dining car—all in all, a vast improvement over the trucks and other overland transportation we had used previously.

"My Old Kentucky Home"

A cosmopolitan crowd rides China's trains. Two of us were sitting up the first night out of Shaokwan, discussing some of China's reconstruction problems with an Illinois-educated railroad engineer and a Michigan-educated agricultural college professor. At the other end of the car the musical notes of a harmonica burst forth and "My Old Kentucky Home" came tunefully in English from the lips of half a dozen young students.

The express train from Shaokwan to Kweilin speeds through southern Hunan and the important junction of Hengyang in the dead of night and pulls into the beautifully-situated city of Kweilin, capital of Kwangsi, at sunset. The terrain around Kweilin is plain and valley land, punctuated at frequent intervals by giant earth and rock piles, reaching several hundred feet into the air, several hundred yards in diameter, and shaped similarly to the observable part of an iceberg. These unusual formations, according to a noted Chinese scientist working in that area, are the result of the wide variations in temperature in the area from day to night—variations which cause expansion and contraction and a resultant chipping and falling away of the earth and rock.

These formations serve an important purpose during wartime. Many are pierced with natural caves which serve as ideal bomb shelters. Others have had caves blasted out of them. One natural cave just outside Kweilin, know as the "Seven Star Cave," is so large that it is said to be able to hold 50,000 persons. Kweilin is even better prepared than Chungking against casualties from Japanese bombs, and while its buildings have taken a beating its human suffering from bombs has been slight.

Thought for Food

Five of us—all young Americans—had spent three weeks working our way in from the coast after passing through the Japanese lines, so we stopped off for three days in Kweilin to recuperate. Our hosts there were officials of the local Y.M.C.A. and Baptist missionaries, whose hospitality was marked chiefly by the wonderful food they served. It's interesting on a trip of this sort how much one's thoughts center on the primitive task of obtaining food. At times on our trip a piece of pie, a milk shake or a cold drink would have been manna from heaven.

We took a 30-kilometer bus trip past Kweilin's civilian airport to Kwangsi University, another of the migratory institutions, and saw another fine demonstration of professors and students pioneering under wartime straits. The school was beautifully located in an old park and many classes were being held in ancient weather-beaten buildings. Several exceedingly modern structures had recently been built, however. The library, always a problem for these universities because of the difficulties of getting books into the interior, was well-stocked with both Chinese and foreign works.

Just off the campus was a governmental scientific research laboratory, sponsored by both provincial and national agencies and the *Academia Sinica*. Housed in a handsome new structure, the scientists were at work in the fields of geology, physics, and engineering, attempting to develop China's raw materials. Even to us laymen the quality of their work in radio construction and machine-tooling was evident.

Bombing of Kweilin

We experienced our first air raid in Kweilin, as the nine Japanese planes dive-bombed at a railroad station, but missed their target. From Kweilin we pushed on to the railhead of the line we had taken from Shaokwan, about 20 hours by the ordinary train from Kweilin. We remained overnight at an inn there, then obtained a truck the following noon for Ho Ch'ih, a Kwangsi village about 30 kilometers distant which is growing in importance as a motor transportation center. At Ho Ch'ih we were forced to wait over an extra day for our turn on the public bus for Kweiyang.

While in Ho Ch'ih we had one of the most exhilarating experiences of our trip. Our free day came on the Fourth of July, so wishing to observe the holiday, we invited several English-speaking Chinese friends we had made there to after-dinner coffee and cakes in a makeshift sidewalk cafe in front of our hostel. After firing firecrackers in traditional American style, we joined in singing the old American favorites, such as "Over There" and Stephen Foster's melodies, to the accompaniment of a harmonica-playing Chinese friend.

After a time, this friend called on a large audience of the native populace to sing for us and they rendered "Chi-lai," the song of the guerillas, and "San Min Chu I," the national anthem, in lusty fashion. They followed their singing with ringing cheers for China, America, the Generalissimo and President Roosevelt. We wound up the evening, which had been truly stirring in its international cameraderie, by singing "The Star-Spangled Banner."

A Parched Land

Three of us left Ho Ch'ih on July 5th and the other two followed the next day. The two-day bus trip from Ho Ch'ih to Kweiyang took us over more rolling land and several mountains and revealed the extremely dry state of northern Kwangsi and Kweichow as a result of this summer's severe drought. On this road we saw an increasing number of soldiers, both freshly-trained recruits and veterans, and also many of the pack-trains and man-pulled carts which carry freight and the mails across China.

Kweiyang, where the writer stayed only overnight, was by far the most cosmopolitan city we had seen on the trip, since it is an important point on the highway between Kunming and Chungking, the northern link of the

Northern Link of the Burma Road

Photo by Thomas Kwang.

The highway connecting Chungking with Burma is an engineering marvel. The section pictured here includes some hairpin bends between Kweiyang and Chungking.

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Burma road. Many kinds of imported articles were sold in Kweiyang's stores. Women were well-dressed and some even wore cosmetics, which we had scarcely seen since leaving the coast.

At Kweiyang, I left the others in order to drive a Red Cross station wagon and a number of physicians to Chungking. The European practice of driving up the left side of the road and the fact that the steering gear was on the right side of the car, making it necessary to shift gears with my left hand, left me somewhat unnerved at first, but after an hour or so I was no longer a rank amateur.

The Last Leg

The Kweiyang-Chungking highway winds over continual hills and mountains; there probably are not 1,000 yards of level road at any point in the 490-kilometer run. The road is a significant piece of highway engineering. It is gravel and well-graded all the way and is constantly getting a manicure from local crews. There are 32 hairpin turns to the summit of one mountain and some corners are hair-raisers. America has literally nothing like it.

Late in the afternoon of the second day we pulled to the edge of the Yangtsze River, more than 1,000 miles from the point where we had last seen it at its mouth. Across the rushing river, almost red with the silt of Szechwan's fiery soil, rose Chungking, battered but still there, in tier after tier on solid rock scores of feet into the air. We had arrived—after more than five weeks across southern China.

Women, Children Barred From Landing in Hongkong

Except in very special cases, women and children will no longer be permitted to land in Hongkong, even for transit purposes, it was reported locally last week. Formerly, women and children travelling through the Crown Colony were permitted a maximum stopover of seven days while awaiting an outgoing ship. Henceforth they will have to wait at Macao, the nearby Portuguese colony. Women and children arriving and leaving on the same ship will not even be allowed to go ashore.

O.S.K. Line Closes Many Branch Offices

Closure of the branch offices of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha Steamship Company in Singapore, Calcutta, Bombay, New York, Manila, Sydney, Mombasa, Capetown and Los Angeles, owing to the practical severance of economic relations with Japan by the British Empire and U.S.A., was announced by the company on August 7.

An order for the closure of the Singapore, Bombay and New York offices has already been sent, according to **Domei**, while offices in other cities will be closed by the end of August. It is expected that other Japanese shipping lines will follow suit.

Chungking Minister Sends Son to Academy

Apparently as an example to other government officials Mr. Chow Chung-yao, Chinese minister of interior, has sent his second son, Chow Hsi-hsiang, to enrol in the Central Military Officers' Academy, a **Kuo Min** dispatch from Chungking stated. The young man has passed the entrance examinations.

Nantao Closure Said Cause of Nine Suicides

Severe hardships in the Japanese-enclosed Nantao Refugee Relief Area caused nine Chinese to commit suicide, according to reports from reliable Chinese sources appearing in the **China Press** and **Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury**, last week. The allegation was denied by Japanese naval authorities on August 8, however.

Hardships and suffering within the Nantao Refugee Relief Area were caused by the closing of the Nantao gates and the cordoning off of the district following the shooting of a Japanese sentry on July 26. The price of rice in the area is said to have soared to $400 a picul, while fresh vegetables and hot water were unobtainable owing to the severity of the Japanese restrictions which prevented foodstuffs and other items from entering the district.

Searches are still being made for the gunman who fired on the Japanese sentry but have been entirely unsuccessful so far. Although restrictions still continue, the gates of Nantao were again opened on August 7.

Kidnap Gang Rounded Up, Victims Released

A band of 17 kidnappers were arrested while two of their victims were released when the Shanghai Municipal Police, with the cooperation of the Western Area Special Police, raided Fah Hwa village off Columbia road on August 7. The two released men are Mr. Tsu Zung-shan, a P.W.D. foreman, and Mr. Sze Ping-tse, managing director of the Chapei Electricity and Waterworks Company.

The victims were both seized by the gang on July 29 and had been kept in the village on a diet of "dirty rice." The gang demanded $600,000 ransom for Mr. Sze and $200,000 for Mr. Tsu.

Two American Cruisers Make Call at Brisbane

After calling unexpectedly at Brisbane, Australia on August 6, two American cruisers, the Northampton and Salt Lake City, left for an unannounced destination on August 10. The two warships, displacing approximately 9,000 tons each, are commanded by Rear-Admiral Taffider who announced that the vessels would not stop at other Australian ports. The call at Brisbane was said to have been made to refuel, replenish supplies, and to give the crews "a little recreation."

U.S. Army Engaged in Pacific Coast Maneuvers

The United States Army is engaged in the most extensive maneuvers in Pacific Coast history, according to a **Havas** report. The maneuvers, centering at Fort Lewis, Washington, are being participated in by 100,000 men, 15,000 motorized units and field guns, and hundreds of horses and mules. They are designed to test coastal defense against an "enemy invasion."

Military authorities warned shipping against sailing near Ford Worden without authorization, owing to mines in Puget Sound.

U.S. Military Man Arrives in India

Lieut.-Col. Draper, representing the United States Army, arrived in India on Aug. 2 as an observer, according to a **Transocean** report from Bangkok.

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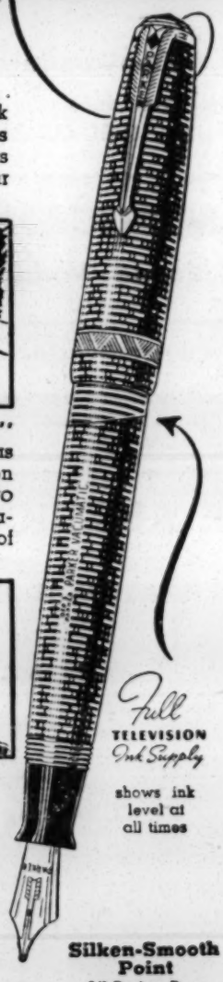

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F.D.R.-Churchill Meeting Rumored

Originating shortly after President Roosevelt left Washington D.C. on the presidential yacht for a brief vacation on August 3, there were persistent rumors lasting up to last week-end that the President and Prime Minister Winston Churchill had met or would meet somewhere in Canada or in New England waters.

Credence was lent to the rumors by the prolonged absence from London of Prime Minister Winston Churchill and President Roosevelt's personal envoy, Harry Hopkins, and the inability to discover the whereabouts of key American defense officials such as General George Marshall, Chief of Staff, Admiral Harold Stark, Chief of Naval Operations, General Arnold, Chief of the Air Force, and Colonel Knox, Secretary of the Navy. Furthermore, the rumors were not denied by official quarters either in Washington or in London.

Another indication of the possibility of such a meeting was the President's refusal to grant newspapermen permission to accompany him on the escort vessel as has been customary on previous cruises. Also, it was reported from London by **United Press** that British quarters had revealed that Mr. Churchill and Mr. Harry Hopkins, coordinator of the United States aid program, were together at some unrevealed point.

The "meeting" rumor, however, had a rather dubious origin. First mention of it appeared to be a **Transocean** report from Lisbon on August 5. The German news agency quoted American and British quarters in Lisbon as saying that the "British Prime Minister, Winston Churchill, will meet the United States President Roosevelt in the near future." Place chosen for the meeting, while not revealed, was stated to be somewhere in the Western Hemisphere, possibly aboard the President's yacht, Potomac.

It was believed that topics discussed by the leaders of Britain and America it they did actually meet, were large questions of policy and the question of increased aid to Britain and the U.S.S.R., as well as plans to stop Japanese aggression in the Far East.

Total Solar Eclipse Due on August 21

A total eclipse of the sun, which will sweep across Central Asia at 12.27 p.m. August 21, will be studied by Japanese and Soviet sicentists in various cities thoughout Asia.

A party of 50 Japanese astronomers and physicists, according to **Domei**, have made careful preparations to observe the phenomenon at Hankow, Sienning, Hoshengkiao in Hupeh, Keelung, and Ishigake Island in the Loochoo group. Members of the party include scientists from Tokyo Astronomical Observatory, the Central Meteorological Observatory, as well as other research institutions.

A party of six Soviet astronomers from Moscow, headed by Professor A. A. Mikhailov, and a group of scientists from Leningrad, plan to observe the solar eclipse at Alma Ata despite the war. The Soviet Academy of Sciences has constructed special instruments at Alma Ata, among which is one designed to aid in verification of the Einstein theory.

The solar blackout, which will last 122 seconds at Alma Ata, 136 seconds at Hankow, and 47 seconds at Keelung, will cut a swath across the Far East starting from the center of the Asiatic continent, across Hupeh Province, and out into the Pacific, momentarily blotting out Formosa and the Loochoo Islands.

S.M.C. Says Industrial Outlook Uncertain

Considerable uncertainty in the local industrial outlook caused by the loss of markets owing to the freezing of Japanese credits by the United States and Great Britain and Japan's retaliatory measures is reported by the Shanghai Municipal Council in its July industrial report.

Surveying the difficulties and adjustments of Shanghai's industries in the past, the report points out that "industry has survived destruction due to hostilities; adjusted itself successively to dependence on foreign sources for raw materials, at costs tied to falling exchange values of the Chinese dollar; faced effects of blockades and limitation of available power supply; met rising operating costs due to increased costs of living; and sought export licences for raw materials from the United States. In general, so long as markets held, industry could operate. The prospects in certain industries are now not bright.

"The cotton spinning industry continued to operate at approximately the pace of recent months during July. There was some reduction in output in weaving plants, while dyeing plants, due to seasonal factors, operated at only some 40 per cent of capacity. Because of shortage of raw materials, the enamelware industry worked only at 20 per cent of normal. Paper and paper products plants have reduced operations by one-third to meet power limitations. Cigarette plants are working short time, as is frequently the case in the summer. An oil mill is reducing its workers to one-fourth the normal complement. One silk filature only is working. Silk spinning plants have raw material for three months. Some enterprises have recently found it more profitable to speculate in the handling of metals than to process them into machinery. Several plants in various industries have closed down, paying off their workers."

Four strikes, involving 1,054 workers and 11 disputes involving 2,851 workers occurred during July. All were successfully mediated by the Industrial Division of the S.M.C.

Transportation Priority Established in Nippon

The Japanese Railways Ministry has established transportation priority for "vital goods and commodities," according to a **Havas** report from Tokyo. The Ministry notified trucking and forwarding companies that after August 10 they should not accept cargoes to be transported for a distance of more than 30 miles and should refuse to carry certain specified goods entirely. Included in the banned list are parcels and baggage to be delivered to the homes of retail store customers, garden stones, marble, imitation stone ornaments, plants, potted plants and flowers, bouquets, wreaths, cameras, musical instruments and other recreational instruments and articles prohibited by the governors of respective prefectures.

Special permits may be granted in exceptional cases.

Soviet Navy Chief is Sent to Vladivostok

Admiral N. G. Kuznetsov, commander-in-chief of the Soviet Navy, has been transferred to Vladivostok, according to a Transocean report from Stockholm on Aug. 5. He has been succeeded by Vice-Admiral Orlov, who has been promoted to the rank of full admiral, the German agency said.

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Sino-French Clashes Occur on Indo-China Border; Japanese Fastening Grip on New Acquisition

Chinese troops crossed the northern frontier of French Indo-China and were engaged in battle by Indo-Chinese troops, according to a Hanoi dispatch printed in the Paris press on Aug. 8, **United Press** stated in a dispatch from Vichy. The dispatch did not specifiy the date of the alleged Chinese incursion,

Relief

Fifty-pound bag of Red Cross cracked wheat, part of large shipment recently arrived in Shanghai aboard the Cape Alava.

the date of the ensuing batttle—nor reveal the outcome.

Reference to the alleged incident was made by the governor-general of French Indo-China, Admiral Francois Decoux, a **Havas** dispatch from Hanoi stated on Aug. 9. According to this source, Admiral Decoux, while conversing with Japanese newspapermen in Hanoi, said that Chinese irregulars had raided French territory, that their incursions had met with "strong local reaction," and that a proteset had been lodged by the Hanoi government with the Chinese government at Chungking.

Condemns Attacks

During the same interview, the French governor-general took occasion to "condemn the violent attacks of the British radio on French Indo-China" in connection with the Franco-Japanese agreement for "joint defense" of the Far Eastern colony. The Japanese correspondents, however, as indicated in a **Domei** report from Hanoi on Aug. 7, had quoted the governor-general as having "bitterly denounced Great Britain and the United States for malicious propaganda with regard to the Franco-Japanese agreement for joint defense of French Indo-China."

It transpired that the Japanese correspondents said more than they were entitled to say, for the governor-general referred only to the British radio. Apparently embarrassed by the Japanese exaggeration of his remarks, the governor-general later remarked that "false or tendencious news about Indo-China" was disseminated from time to time by the Japanese press in spite of the friendly relations existing between Japan and the French colony.

Japan is meanwhile moving hastily to fasten a firm economic grip upon the French colony and its resources. **Domei** reported from Tokyo on Aug. 9 that the French Indo-China authorities (read Japan) were planning "mass mobilization of the country's economic resources as the first step to putting teeth in the joint defense pact with Japan." This information was attributed to the Saigon correspondent of the Tokyo **Yomiuri.**

Survey to be Made

According to the report, a complete survey is to be made of the colony's mineral resources and raw materials as a prelude to intensive exploitation. The correspondent, incidentally, made a significant reference to the bountiful rice production of southern French Indo-China, which he said amounted to 4,500,000 tons annually and is "practically monopolized by the Chinese." The remark is significant because of Japan's acute rice shortage.

Japanese plans for the economic exploitation of their latest, though bloodless, conquest were further indicated in **Domei** reports from Tokyo and Hanoi on Aug. 7 and 10 which said that the number of Japanese firms included in the South Seas Trade Association, an official organ controlling Japanese exports to the former French colony, had been increased by seven, while the number of Japanese firms in the French Indo-China Import Association had been increased to 23.

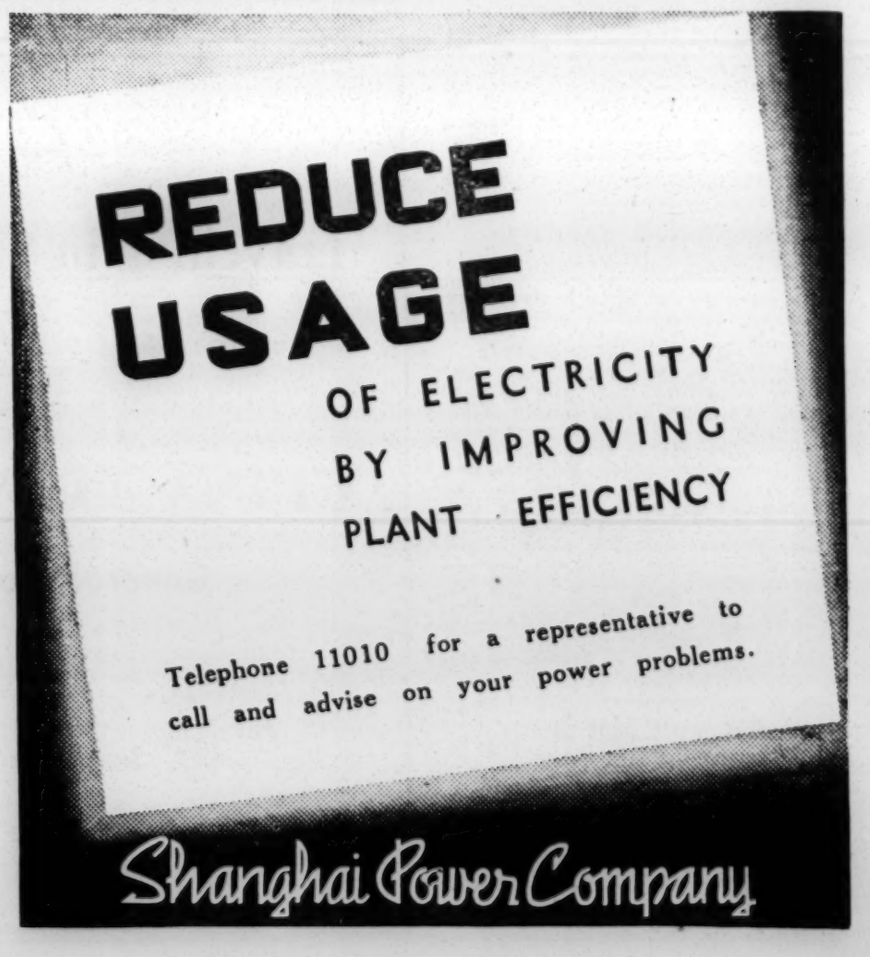
The additional firms permitted to export goods to Indo-China were listed as the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha of Tokyo, the Miyata Factory of Kobe, the Nakayama Shoten of Osaka, the Yokoyama Shoten of Osaka—all of which will export bicycles; printing paper will be exported by the Takata Shokai of Tokyo and raw silk by the Toyo Bussan Kaisha of Kobe. These bring to a total of 126 the number of firms permitted to export goods to Indo-China.

Japanese firms newly included in the French Indo-China Import Association are the Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, the Tokyo Menka Kaisha, the Nippon Menka Kaisha, the Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha, the Daido Boeki Kaisha, C. Itoh and Company, Iwai and Company, the Ataka Company, F. Kanematsu and Company and the Mataichi Yoko.

A **Domei** report from Saigon on Aug. 8 stated that 55 American nationals left that city for Manila aboard the French liner Marechal Joffre "upon instructions of the American Government," leaving only the American consul-general and his staff, employees of oil companies and newspapermen. The evacuees included plantation owners, missionaries, merchants and their families, the report stated. Evacuation of British subjects is also said to be proceeding.

French Women Barred From Cigarette Smoking

Marshal Philippe Petain, head of the Vichy government, stated on Aug. 3, according to **Transocean,** that he was responsible for prohibiting the sale of cigarettes to women in France. Henceforth only men will be entitled to buy cigarettes and they will be limited to two packages of 20 cigarettes weekly.



Chinese Currency Firms Up Slightly

The Chinese dollar, weakened considerably as a result of American and British orders which "froze" Japanese assets and the resultant dislocation of local trade, began showing a firmer tendency this week following statements from Chungking that the Chinese Government intended to stabilize the exchange rate in Shanghai.

By Tuesday of this week the rate had already recovered from around Ch.$21.00 for US$1.00, to Ch.$20.25 for US$1.00, as importers restricted their demands for exchange and holders of overbought positions took profits.

Mr. Wang Shih-chieh, minister of publicity in Chungking, stated on Aug. 11 that the Chinese Government was determined to stabilize the Chinese dollar on the Shanghai market and said that the Chinese Currency Stabilization Committee was in a position to implement this resolve. Funds necessary for the purpose had already been placed at the disposal of the Committee, he added.

The **Central Daily News**, official Chungking organ, on Aug. 7 urged the Chinese Government to take over frozen Chinese foreign currency deposits and credit the owners in designated banks with their equivalent in Chinese currency at rates to be fixed. But the deposits, said the paper, should only be permitted to be used for investment in national or private enterprises specified by the Government.

The paper opposed any suggestion that Chinese holders of frozen assets should be permitted to withdraw sums by Government approval of applications, contending that such a practice might lead to corruption and favoritism, in addition to which the funds are urgently needed by the Government.

That the Nanking puppets have a lively interest in frozen Chinese assets was indicated by a Central Press Service report on Aug. 6, which said that the Central Reserve Bank of China, a puppet institution, is paying much attention to idle capital in Shanghai. The bank has decided, said the Central Press, to "draw idle money from Shanghai by means of collective investments," with assurances of security for both capital and earnings. "It is believed," the report added, "that these measures will cause idle capital to flow more quickly and in larger amounts into areas under the jurisdiction of the National Government."

Rogers Named 'Freezing' Adviser in Hongkong

Mr. Cyril Rogers, British member of the Chinese Currency Stabilization Committee, has been appointed economic adviser to the Hongkong Government in connection with problems arising from the "freezing" of Sino-Japanese credits and the inclusion of Hongkong in the Sterling Bloc, **United Press** reported on Aug. 11. Replacing Mr. Rogers temporarily on the Chinese Currency Stabilization Committee is Mr. Hall Patch, British Financial Commissioner in the Far East.

India Bans Export of Manganese to Japan

The British Indian government announced a ban on exports of manganese ore to Japan which went into effect on Aug. 1, according to a report received by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and quoted by **Domei**. The ban came in the wake of the recent ban of Indian pig iron exports to Japan, the report added.

French Club Negotiates With Puppets on Strike

A strike of all the Chinese employees of the Cercle Sportif Francais was the subject of negotiations this week between the club management and Mr. Martin Wu, head of the local Bureau of Social Welfare of the Nanking puppet government, according to reports in the daily press. The Bureau is said to be acting as mediator between the employees and the management with regard to demands put in by the former and which include a 400 per cent increase in pay for employees receiving less than $30 a month, and 150 and 100 per per cent, respectively, for those receiving $40 and $50 per month. The workers also have demanded that the club provide for payment of sickness expenses and their monthly union dues amounting to $5 per member. They are said to be members of a Nanking-sponsored union.

Nazi-Controlled Hochi Taken Over by Yomiuri

The **Hochi Shimbun**, Tokyo daily newspaper which for long has been under Nazi influence, was taken over by the **Yomiuri**, one of the "big three" of the Tokyo newspaper world, on Aug. 6, according to a **Domei** report. Both papers will continue publication as usual, it was stated. The **Hochi** was established 70 years ago. Whether the change of control is purely a business arrangement, or signifies the ousting of Nazi influence from the journal, is not known. In addition to the **Hochi**, the **Yomiuri** controls the **Kyushu Nippo**, the **Nagasaki Nichi-Nichi**, the **Sanin Shimbun** and the **Shizuoka Shimbun**.

Burma Receiving War Cargoes for Chungking

Japanese evacuees arriving in Osaka from Calcutta said that they witnessed large numbers of American vessels in Rangoon harbor, unloading war materials destined for the interior of China via the Burma road.

Referring to the current situation in India, the evacuees stated that the recent British moves in Irak had greatly heightened the nervousness in western India, although the eastern coast was relatively unaffected.

Growing anti-Japanese sentiment in India was indicated by the Japanese ship officials who described the difficulties of Japanese vessels in securing replenishments of water and provisions as well as landing permits in India.

Waters of Yangtsze Reported Rising Fast

The waters of the Yangtsze River attained the highest level in three years when they reached the 70.2 foot mark at Chungking on the morning of Aug. 3, and 80 feet three days later, **Havas** reported. Torrential rains have swollen the mighty waterway and floods have caused many landslides and the destruction of numerous houses, it was stated.

Guerilla Fighters Desert to Nanking

Another defection of 2,000 Chinese guerillas under General Liu Chuan-kwei to the Nanking army at Hohsien, in eastern Anhwei, with large quantities of arms and ammunition, was claimed by a **Domei** dispatch from Nanking on Aug. 6.

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Japanese Confiscate Oil Cargo of Socony Tanker

The Socony tanker Meiyo, detained at Shanghai by Japanese naval authorities on August 4, was handed over to the Chinese Customs and then released to the Socony-Vacuum Oil Company on August 8. The cargo of 2,000 barrels of oil, aboard the vessel at the time of its seizure, was confiscated by the Customs, however.

The Meiyo, according to an announcement made by Commander Hazama, Japanese naval spokesman in Shanghai, was taking oil to Chinese guerillas entrenched near Shin Kung on the north bank of the Yangtsze River when it was detained. The ship was said to have been chartered to a Chinese firm at the time.

Student Militia Created For Service in Nippon

A student militia called the Students' Patriotic Corps is being organized for home defense purposes in Japan by the Ministry of Education according to **Domei.** The militia, which will be composed of college, high school, and middle school students, will function in the same manner as Britain's home guards.

Instructions for the creation of the militia have already been drawn up and are being sent to the prefectural governors, principals of schools directly under the supervision of the Ministry of Education, as well as to presidents of colleges and universities. Vice-Minister of Education Toyosaburo Kikuchi will act as generalissimo of the corps, while the Central Office, located at the Education Ministry in Tokyo, will act as liaison organ between the Ministry and local organs to be established in various prefectures.

F.D.R. Suspends Load Line Shipping Limit

The International Loadline Convention as it affects American shipping was suspended by President Roosevelt last week, Secretary of State Cordell Hull announced at his August 9 press conference.

The loadline agreement, adhered to by major nations of the world in 1930, stipulated that sea-going vessels carry only 94 per cent of a safe load. This safety measure has now been abolished for the duration of the emergency to permit American ships to load more cargo, thereby partially making up for the loss of shipping tonnage.

Britain and South American nations, but not Axis powers, were consulted before the President suspended the convention.

U.S. Senate Votes to Amend Draft Service

The United States Senate on August 7 voted to amend the Selective Service Act to increase the period of military service for draftees from one year to two and a half years. The amendment, submitted by Senator Elbert Thomas, Utah Democrat, also specifies that volunteers who have enlisted for three years' service may be kept under the colors for four and a half years.

Furthermore, the amendment states that conscripts may be kept in service longer than two and a half years if Congress deems it necessary in the interests of national defense.

Meanwhile, the War Department announced that the United States Army has 1,581,800 men under arms of whom 669,500 are conscripts.

Who's Who in China

Dr. Francis Lang Kwang Hsu, sociologist and ethnologist; born in Chuang-ho district, Liaoning province, 1910; graduate, University of Shanghai, 1933; Ph.D., School of Economics, London University, 1940; assistant, Graduate School of Ethnology, Catholic University of Peking, 1933-34; social worker, Dept. of Neurology and Psychiatry, Peking Union Medical College, Peiping, 1933-34; lecturer, Dept. of Sociology, National Yunnan University, Kunming since early 1941; author of "The English Family", to be published in U.S.A. Address: Dept. of Sociology, University of Yunnan, Kunming.

Dr. Francis Lang-Kwang Hsu (Hsu Lang-kang)
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PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Norman Wallace, 69, a retired British accountant, died in his home at 1402 Avenue Joffre in the French Concession on Aug. 9. He had no relatives in Shanghai.

•

Wang Ching-wei returned to Nanking in a Japanese military airplane on Sunday, August 10, following a trip to Canton where he attended a so-called "East Asia Press Conference."

•

Bruno Mussolini, second son of Italy's Fascist dictator, was killed in an airplane crash near Pisa on Aug. 7 while testing a new four-motored bomber. He was 26 years old. He took part in the Abyssinian campaign and in 1937 fought in the air force of General Franco in Spain.

•

The Duke and Duchess of Windsor have announced their intention of travelling across the United States from Florida, in order to reach the Duke's ranch at Calgary, western Canada, where they plan a stay of about six weeks. They probably will make the trip in late September.

•

Tan Kah-kee (Chen Chia-keng) well known Chinese rubber magnate and philanthropist of Singapore who is a native of Fukien Province, has announced plans for establishing an Overseas Chinese Teachers' College at Changting, in western Fukien. The college will be opened in September and will be devoted to the training of teachers for service in Chinese schools in Singapore and other South Seas communities.

•

Rabindranath Tagore, Indian poet and philosopher of international fame, died in Calcutta on Aug. 7 at the age of 80. He received his education in England and the United States and in 1913 won the Nobel Prize for his "Song Offering," a collection of poems. Between 1924 and 1926 he spent considerable time in the Far East and delivered lectures in China and Japan. He received a knighthood from the British King despite his consistent support of the nationalist movement and its demand for India's independence. A cable of condolence to the family of the deceased was sent by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek on Aug. 12.

•

Mlle. Claire Roman, famous French aviatrix, was killed in a plane crash in France on Aug. 8, details of which were not given in the **Havas** report from Vichy. Mlle Claire was said to have saved a fighting plane from enemy capture during the German advance, by flying it from central France to the southern part of the country. She previously had never flown a plane of that type. The **Havas** report stated that Mile. Claire had rendered valuable service to the French fighting forces in the war.

•

Mrs. M. T. Z. Tyau, who is well known in Shanghai, has practically recovered from a serious motor accident in Hongkong on March 9, when her youngest daughter, aged 5 years, was killed. Mrs. Tyau suffered 16 fractures of ribs, legs, arms, collar bone and a shoulder blade. She was confined to the hospital for four months and only recently was able to return home. Mrs. Tyau is the wife of Dr. M. T. Z. Tyau, who is a well known journalist and author. He has resided in Hongkong and Chungking since the outbreak of Sino-Japanese hostilities.

Kamane Wakasugi, Japanese Minister-at-large, in the United States, who was ordered home by the Tokyo Ministry of Foreign Affairs immediately following the announcement of the freezing order, has been unable to leave because of cancellation of shipping schedules. Mr. Wakasugi is now in Los Angeles, where it was reported on Aug. 8 that he might proceed to South America in order to obtain a ship for Japan.

•

Masanori Watanabe of Chiba Prefecture, has been appointed Japanese Embassy Counsellor at Shanghai and concurrently Special Deputy Commissioner of Police in the International Settlement. Mr. Watanabe was previously a member of the General Affairs Department of the Chiba Prefectural Administration. He will succeed Chikayuki Akagi, who was assassinated here recently.

•

Amos Tyler Hull, Jr., representative of Fox Movietone News, was married on Saturday, Aug. 2, to Miss Constance Wilson, daughter of Mrs. J. T. D. Wilson and the late Mr. Wilson of Shanghai. Mr. Hull is the son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Tyler Hull of Virginia. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. C. W. Allen of Union Church. F. Russell Engdahl attended as Consular witness. The bride was given away by J. T. S. Reid of the National City Bank, while Mrs. A. T. Steele, wife of the correspondent for the **Chicago Daily News**, was matron of honor. Victor Keen, correspondent for N. Y. **Herald-Tribune**, was best man. After a trip to North China, Mr. and Mrs. Hull will proceed to the United States and will make their home in Virginia.

Senator Tom Connally, Democrat, of Texas, has been elected chairman of the powerful U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, in succession to Senator Walter F. George, who has become chairman of the Senate Finance Committee. Senator George is from the state of Georgia.

•

Sir Frederick Eggleston, the new Australian Minister to China, has notified Chungking of his expected early arrival in the Chinese capital city. Hsu Mo, the new Chinese Minister to Australia, was expected to depart for his new post on August 10. He planned to proceed to Hongkong where Mrs. Hsu and the new Legation staff were awaiting him.

•

Madame Kamaladevi, member of the executive committee of the Indian National Congress, who was been visiting in Shanghai for several days, departed this week for Hongkong, en route to Chungking. Madame Kamaladevi came to Shanghai from the United States where she lectured extensively on the situation in India. She also delivered several lectures before various organizations here, including the Sino-Foreign Group. Following her visit to Chungking, she plans to return to her home in Bangalore, India.

•

A British engineer, named Martin, who served as technical adviser to the Russian authorities in the construction of the Moscow underground railway — in 1932 — stated in an interview in the **Daily Mail** this week that the great Moscow underground transit system was built largely as an air raid shelter. Mr. Martin said he didn't realize it at the time, but the fact that the Russians built long wide tunnels as entrances and constructed strong ferro-concrete roofs over the large roomy stations and intersections indicated that they realized, nearly a decade ago, that air raid shelters would be necessary.

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Mrs. Wirt Leonard, French-born American woman, who has taken the lead in innumerable relief projects for the Allied cause in Shanghai, departed this week aboard the President Coolidge for a well earned vacation in the United States. Mrs. Leonard came to the Far East twenty-two years ago with her husband, who was a well known manufacturers' representative in the Far East. Mr. Leonard died here two years ago. Immediately following the outbreak of World War II, Mrs. Leonard cooperated in the organization of the American Workroom, which sent thousands of garments and large quantities of hospital supplies to Allied relief groups in London and elsewhere. Large sums of money also were raised locally through entertainments and contributed to the same cause. Her culminating activity was the organization of the Midnight Follies, which attracted thousands of Shanghailanders and raised the largest sums for the Allied cause of any locally-organized entertainment. Mrs. Leonard was the organizer and president of the "Croix de Loraine" fund, which also made extensive contributions to that cause. Another of her enterprises was the designing of the "Pin of Democracy," an emblem containing flags of all Allied nations, which is widely worn in Shanghai. Mrs. Leonard recently received a letter from General De Gaulle thanking her for her efforts on behalf of the Free French cause.

Mrs. Wirt Leonard

•

Gen. Manuel Camacho, President of Mexico, declared on Aug. 12 that Mexico was prepared to "stamp out Nazi, Fascist and Communists movements in the country." The message was given to Matthew Woll, Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor, who was sent to Mexico to confer with President Camacho. The President also stated that the United States could proceed with its national defense preparations without fear of totalitarian penetration in Mexico.

•

Gerald Samson, well known in the Far East as a writer of books and magazine articles, arrived in Singapore in July and will remain there for some time. He will be engaged in work for the General Staff. Edwin Haward, former Editor of **The North-China News**, is also in Singapore and is serving as director of British Propaganda Headquarters.

Fred Hellyer, aged 37, said to be one of the leading tea buyers in Japan, died of heart failure near Tokyo on Aug. 12.

•

Masaki Obera has been appointed Japanese Financial Commissioner, representing the Tokyo Finance Ministry, in Shanghai.

•

Wang Ching-wei, head of the Nanking Government, has donated the sum of CN$100,000, to the Fukien Provincial Relief Association, according to a Japanese **Domei** report from Canton on Aug. 10.

•

G. D. Litchfield, vice-president of Asia Life Insurance Company, who returned this week from vacation in the United States, said that the Americans are unanimously on China's side in connection with the struggle in the Far East.

•

Sir Hubert Wilkins, well known explorer and aviator, who recently passed through Shanghai en route to Hongkong and Chungking, arrived in Batavia on August 10. He is making a study of atmospheric conditions and their bearing on aviation in Oriental countries. Before coming to Shanghai he spent considerable time in Japan, Manchukuo and northern China.

•

Kosho Nomura, Japanese film director connected with the Shochiku Motion Picture Company of Tokyo, arrived in Shanghai recently for the purpose of making arrangements for the filming of a new Japanese propaganda film, "Night in Soochow." The picture will feature Shuji Samo, a Japanese movie star, who has had much previous experience in making propaganda films in China, particularly those concerned with the exploits of the Japanese Army. After a preliminary investigation, Mr. Nomura will return to Tokyo to arrange for a staff of cameramen and actors.

A. H. Samson, Assistant Commissioner of Arms Training, Reserve and Controlling Officer of the Russian Auxiliary Detachment, has resigned and will depart from Shanghai shortly in order to join the British armed forces in the war. Mr. Samson joined the Police Department of the International Settlement on May 1, 1937 as deputy Governor of the Jail. Later he was promoted to the position of Assistant Commissioner.

•

Max Thornburg, former Vice-President of the Bahrein Petroleum Company, has been appointed an assistant to U.S. Under-Secretary of State, Sumner Welles. The appointment was announced by Secretary of State Cordell Hull on August 8. The report said that Mr. Thornburg would act as liaison officer between the State Department and Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes, who is in charge of oil and gasoline distribution in the U.S.A.

The Chinese Industrial Cooperatives, popularly known as "Indusco," are shortly to be reorganized and placed on a more businesslike basis, according to **Havas** message from Chungking. George Fitch, former general secretary of the Foreign Y. M. C. A. in Shanghai, and later secretary of the Chinese Y. M. C. A. in Chungking, will be general adviser of Indusco in future, stated the report. The reorganization will result in reduction of staff, particularly in the secretariat, inspection and accounting departments, stated the report. The Executive Yuan on Aug. 6 recommended that the four government banks—Bank of China, Bank of Communications, Central Bank and Farmers Bank—extend financial assistance to the Industrial Cooperatives to the extent of $60,000,000 annually, of which sum $50,000,000 will be used for buying raw materials.

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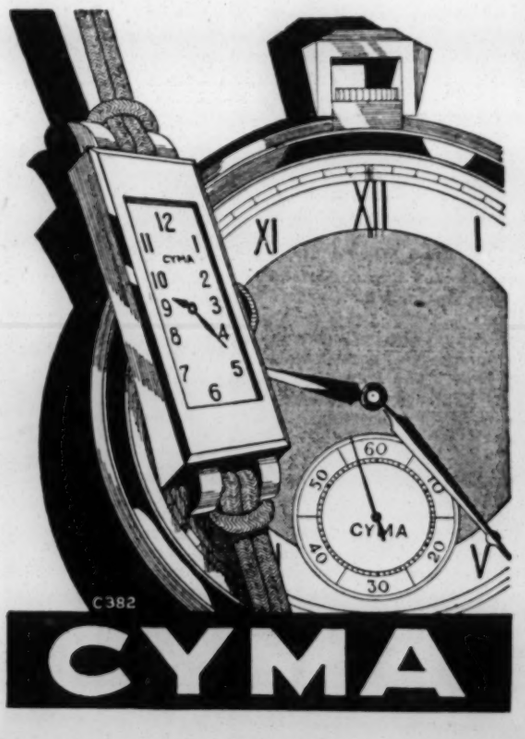

EVENTS IN BRIEF

The puppet Central Reserve Bank had notes in circulation to the face value of $81,916,076 on Aug. 2, according to the **Shanghai Mainichi**, which said that this figure represented 90 per cent of all Chinese currency in circulation (presumably in the area over which the Nanking government has jurisdiction).

•

The **Ta Kung Pao**, well known Chinese paper in Chungking, reported recently that government auditors had discovered an embezzlement of CN$4,000,000 by an official of the Government Salt Bureau at Tali, western Yunnan. The city of Tali is located near the Burma highway.

•

The Hongkong government has purchased HK$400,000 worth of opium to meet the demand of smokers in the Crown Colony, **United Press** reported on Aug. 6. Smokers, said the report, had been having difficulty in obtaining supplies of the drug because channels normally used by smugglers had been closed. Hence the government bought a large consignment in Singapore.

•

Those who are addicted to sukiyaki and other Japanese foods will be interested in a **Domei** report from Tokyo stating that a new source of cooking oil had been discovered—the eggs of silkworms. It was stated in the report that the Silk Experimental Station of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry had discovered a process whereby cooking oil could be extracted from silkworm larvae. Japan's annual yield of silkworm eggs is estimated at 60,000 tons and since the eggs contain 30% oil, it was thought they would serve as a substitute for vegetable oils, which are not now available.

•

A Japanese naval fireman, Taketoshi Shitamoto, fell into the Whangpoo River on the night of Aug. 3 while travelling up-river on a launch between the Izumo Dock and the Kiangnan Dock. The accident occurred while the launch was passing the American river gunboat U.S.S. Luzon. The Luzon's floodlights were played on the water and the warship sent a motor-boat to the rescue, which was successfully accomplished. Aboard the gunboat the Japanese seaman was given treatment and revived. Appreciation of the prompt rescue action was tendered to Commander G. M. Brooke of the Luzon by the Japanese naval authorities.

•

Violent anti-American demonstrations have been taking place in Kaifeng, Honan, according to a report of the Peiping correspondent of the **North-China Daily News**, published in Shanghai on August 10. The report stated that the domonstrattions were staged in front of American mission establishments and—according to accounts in the Japanese-controlled press in Peiping—were due to the activities of "Chungking agents who were trying to embroil Japan with the United States." The **N.C.D.N.** correspondent said that the Japanese newspapers also claimed that the recent Anglo-American action in freezing Japanese assets in U. S. A. "had deeply incensed the people of north China." The Japanese claimed that the cordons they had placed about Anglo-American firms at Tsingtao, were for the purpose of "protecting them against Chungking agents." The correspondent said that it was rather surprising that the Japanese military should admit the presence of Chungking agents in territory which the Japanese Army had controlled for four years.

The **Japan Newsweek**, only American-owned publication in Japan, is expected to suspend with the Aug. 23 issue, due to the action of the Japanese Government in "freezing" American assets, according to a **Domei** report from Tokyo. W. R. Wills, the editor and publisher, believed there was little prospect of the Government releasing funds to make continuance of publication possible, the report stated.

•

The population of Osaka, Japan's leading industrial city, decreased from 3,394,000 in 1939 to 3,281,510 at the end of 1940, according to an official report in Tokyo last week. Two reasons were given for the decrease, according to **Havas** message from Tokyo, one being the loss of jobs by large numbers due to enforcement of economic control measures, and the other, the fear of possible air raids, which had caused large numbers to move from the city into the rural areas of the prefecture. The population of the prefecture (county) had increased by 26,490 in the same period. The large number of blackouts and air-defense drills staged by the military authorities had created an undercurrent of apprehension that there was real danger of air raids.

•

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, at its annual meeting at Chicago on Aug. 9, expressed approval of the aid-to-Russia policy of the American Government, and also supported the American occupation of Iceland. The resolution favoring American aid to Russia concluded with the words, "even though we may regard the Communist regime as against Democracy." The Council said that an alliance with Soviet Russia was unthinkable, but said that Russia was forced into the war and that the "present friendly gesture by Britain and the United States" was dictated by desperation. The Labor Council opposed the dispatch of an American expeditionary force to Europe.

•

Great China University, formerly located at Shanghai, but transferred to Huachi, near Kweiyang, Kweichow Province, in 1937, has completed a number of new buildings, which will be ready for occupancy this fall, according to recent announcement of Wang Pai-chun, President of the school. A **Kuomin** report from Kwaiyang on Aug. 9 stated that the Kweichow Provincial Government had voted funds for the establishment of a Teachers' College at Kweiyang, the provincial capital. The College will have departments devoted to Chinese and English literature, mathematics and education and also will offer courses in Science, History and Geography.

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The Japanese military authorities, by witholding shipping passes, have practically stopped the distribution of American Red Cross medicines and hospital supplies in Japanese-occupied areas of China, according to a report in Shanghai this week. Previously the Japanese military authorities granted shipping passes automatically for medicines, hospital supplies and grain, but this week passes were not only witheld, but in Peiping, Tientsin and Tsingtao all passes previously issued were cancelled, thus bringing distribution of supplies to thousands of sick and needy persons to a standstill. Territory affected by the Japanese action extends from Peiping to Canton and includes much of the provinces along the Yangtsze. The Japanese action, however, does not affect distribution of American Red Cross relief in Free China under the control of Chungking, since most shipments to that area proceed by way of Rangoon and the Burma highway.

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A German **Transocean** report from Hsinking, capital of Manchukuo, said that 35 Germans, who had been arrested aboard Trans-Siberian trains by the Soviet authorities, following the outbreak of hostilities between Russia and Germany, probably would be released shortly. It was said that most of the Germans came from the Netherlands East Indies and were homeward bound when war broke out. The German report said the prisoners probably would be sent across the border into Manchukuo. Nothing was said in the report regarding other Germans who were arrested on eastbound trains, and also have been held in Russia since the outbreak of hostilities. The Germans issued a report from Berlin on July 19 alleging that Nazi officers, who had been arrested and removed from Trans-Siberian trains, following the outbreak of war, "had been ill-treated." The Germans also alleged that since the Nazi officers were travelling in a party of Japanese diplomats, the ill-treatment also had extended to the Japanese officials. The Russian authorities denied the reports and said they had originated "with the liars of the German Information Bureau in Berlin."

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The Sino-German Eurasia Aviation Corporation, organized more than a decade ago for the purpose of promoting aviation in China, has been converted into a 100% Chinese organization, according to **Havas** report from Chungking on Aug. 13. The report said that the action had become necessary due to the severance of diplomatic relations with Germany, and that all German capital had been withdrawn and all contracts with German aviation concerns cancelled. German interest in the company amounting to 45% of the stock was previously held by Lufthansa. The Eurasia Aviation Corporation used German planes and prior to the outbreak of World War II employed many German aviators.

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Frank Gill, who was connected with the negotiations in Shanghai in 1930, which resulted in the sale of the Shanghai Mutual Telephone Company to the American International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation, and the creation of the Shanghai Telephone Company, Fed. Inc., U. S. A., has been made a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, by King George VI, according to recent report received in Shanghai from the New York office of I. T. & T. Mr. Gill, now Sir Frank Gill, is Vice-President of International Standard Electric Corporation, which has charge of manufacturing operations of the I. T. & T. associated companies in Great Britain. He has been associated with the telephone industry for 59 years.

According to the **Central Weekly** in Chungking, the Chinese capital has 1,211 air-raid protection dugouts of varying size, capable of accomodating 374,461 persons. The population of Chungking is estimated at about 300,000.

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Some 400 Japanese residents of Hongkong are preparing to evacuate the Crown Colony, according to a **Domei** report from Manila. A number of Japanese nationals have already departed for Canton, the agency said.

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By a vote of 131 to 84, the House of Representatives in Washington voted on Aug. 12 to adopt an emendment to the Military Service Extension Act providing an increase of pay to all U. S. Army men, except commissioned officers, of US$10 per month for those who have served one year. The present pay is $30 a month.

Chiang Said Ready to Release 'Young Marshal'

Commenting on rumors which have lately been current to the effect that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek is contemplating the early release of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, the Tokyo **Nichi-Nichi** said this week that the Generalissimo apparently intends to make the "Young Marshal" commander-in-chief of a newly-organized Northeastern Army. Recently it was reported that Marshal Chang, who has been under detention since the Sian incident of December, 1936, underwent an operation for appendicitis. Reports in Hongkong newspapers declare that both the "Young Marshal" and Gen. Ma Chan-shan, hero of the Nonni River battle, are to be given commands which envisage Chinese campaigning in Manchuria in the near future.

Japan-Controlled Silk Firm Gets Glen Building

Identity of the purchasers of the Glen Line Building, valuable British property on The Bund which was sold recently to unspecified Japanese interests, was revealed this week by the **Domei** news agency. The purchasers were the "Sino-Japanese" Central China Silk Yarn Company and the price paid was US$600,000, the agency said, quoting the Japanese army organ, **Tairiku Shimpo**.

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New Books of Interest in the Far East

An Indian Leader

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU — an autobiography. Published by John Lane, The Bodley Head, London. Price 7/6d.

Jawaharlal Nehru, educated at Harrow and Cambridge and later called to the bar, is one of the most important figures in India today. He returned to India with the intention of following in his father's footsteps and joined the high court, but his love of equality and pride in his country proved greater than his desire for personal gain and he become one of the main pivots of the powerful wave of nationalism that was beginning to sweep through the country. Social, economic and political movements took up more and more of his time until he finally gave up his professional practice.

Written almost in its entirety in prison, this book reveals a noble character, a rare persistence in pursuit of high ideals and a deep fellow-feeling for the world's poverty-stricken masses. At times Nehru experiences a disturbing inner conflict as a result of his English education but he has the welfare and future of his country at heart and is a true son of India, suffering mentally, physically and spiritually for her sake, rather than accept favors from high officials and change his political views.

This unusual autobiography is more than one man's life; it is a comprehensive account of India's struggle, explaining the need for her to form a united front against British imperialism, the vast difference between Dominion Status and independence and the many difficulties which confront India in her striving for political advancement.

The great Indian leader and advocate of non-violence, Mahatma Gandhi, is praised, admired and criticized by Nehru and made slightly less of a paradox to those who do not know him. His attitude toward religion, industry, socialism and sex, and his political views, are discussed at length by one who is his intimate friend.

In Nehru's condemnation of the British ruling class and their suppression of men and women who are expressing nothing but a genuine and natural patriotic urge to serve their country, the indiscriminate arrests, severe ordinances and proscriptions, there is no bitterness, just an impartial laying down of facts.

Fascism, its spread and outcome, liberalism, democracy in East and West, the agrarian problem of India, civil disobedience and non-cooperation, are frankly discussed. Nehru also clarifies the strange mixture of nationalism, politics, religions, mysticism and fanaticism, the agrarian trouble behind all this, the rising working class in the cities and the nationalism and vague but intense country-wide idealism that is wrought to bring together all these various discontents. He shows how a modern scientific and industrial outlook on life is bringing national cultures into one cultural unit.

While admitting that he is far from being a Communist and dislikes much that has happened in Russia, Nehru explains how he is drawn more and more toward a Communist philosophy, how the Marxian theory is influencing the people of India increasingly, with vague socialism already part of the atmosphere of India, and the reasons why only a revolutionary plan can solve the two related questions of the land and industry as well as almost every other major problem before the country.

In his discussion on religions in general as well as those of India he says: "The traditional Chinese outlook, fundamentally ethical and yet irreligious or tinged with religious scepticism, has an appeal for me, though in its application to life I may not agree. It is the 'Tao,' the path to be followed and the way of life that interests me; how to understand life, not to reject it but to accept it, conform to it and to improve it." And: "The Church of England is perhaps the most obvious example of a religion which is not a religion is any real sense of the word. Partly that applies to all organized Protestantism, but the Church of England has probably gone further because it has long been a State political department."

This book helps one understand the position in India and the country's relations with world affairs during the present hostilities. Few autobiographies contain so little about the auther and so much of personalities and events of universal interest. It is written with sincerity and clearness of vision, revealing no more than touches here and there of his own reactions to current happenings, his thoughts while in prison and his family life, as he rises above worldly things in his unfailing service to his country and progresses along the path that India has to travel in her struggle for equality, for freedom and self-government.

SYLVIA BRADSHAW.

A China Symposium

CHINA REDISCOVERS HER WEST—A Symposium, edited by Yi-Fang Wu and Frank W. Price. Friendship Press, New York. Price, U.S.$1.00.

This book can be specifically recommended to Westerners who have never been in China. Indeed it is written for them, and it is an excellent book. It is small, could fit into one's coat pocket, is attractively bound in green cloth, is printed in clear type on good paper, and in the 200 pages of text the chapters are short, informative and satisfying. In the inside cover is a good map of West China and adjacent regions, showing motor roads, railroads, cities and towns.

The two editors, Miss Yi-Fang Wu, well-known as president of Ginling College and one of the members of the People's Political Council of the Chinese Government, and Dr. Frank W. Price, were well chosen for their particular task. No one book will serve all needs, but this book has been thoroughly well prepared with the purpose of revealing what kind of a China has been developing during these event-

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SPECIAL ARTICLES IN RECENT ISSUES

* The Ancient Library of Pei T'ang, by Father Hubert Verhaeren.
* The Lungshan Culture: a Prehistoric Phase of Chinese Civilization, by Liang Ssu-yung.
* China in the English Literature of the 17th Century, by Ch'ien Chung-shu.
* China in the English Literature of the 18th Century, by Ch'ien Chung-shu.
* Administration of the British Indemnity Fund, by Han Lih-wu.
* A Selected Bibliography of Yunnan and of the Tribes in Southwestern China, by Liu Hsiu-yeh.

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ful years. Seventeen other Chinese and American leaders, of whom Madame Chiang Kai-shek is one, have contributed chapters. There are short, pleasant biographical notes about these persons, and Mr. Daniel Sheets Dye and Mr. Chin-tsu Chu have by their designs and ink sketches made the book very inviting.

Madame Chiang, contributing the first chapter, is original as always. "Action is not so good as inaction," was an old Chinese thought, she writes. Even after 1927 some critics thought that inaction would persist. "But in reality China had been busy for some time preparing herself to be a modern nation capable of coping with the situations that all modern nations have to face." The spirit of China can be summed up in one word—courage. Mr. Jolliffe writes of the different distant parts of China's Far West, with much information and great imaginativeness, a delightful chapter. Dr. Dryden Phelps tells the story of "the greatest migration in history," of 32 million Chinese, most of whom arrived at their final destination in the manner finely described in a poem by the Christian pastor Newton Chiang:

Past and over are two hundred days
and nights,
Lost and gone is everything save our
own bodies;
Still our heavenly Father bestows on
us his gifts.

No one appreciates the significance of this great movement into West China who minimizes the influence of religious faith and leadership that has attended it. This book dwells upon the theme and rightly so. The Chinese contributors to this book are themselves examples of a fine and far-reaching moral social leadership grounded in the Christian faith. Dr. Tingfu F. Tsiang describes the organization and activity of the National Government after it moved into the West; Dr. Y. G. Chen writes on education under the new conditions; Dr. Y. C. James Yen on the theme he knows so well at first hand, new life for the rural masses; Dr. Yi-Fang Wu on women in the war: Dr. T. C. Chao on Christian faith in China's struggle for freedom; Bishop Shen Tze-kao, whom the reviewer, to be a bit personal, considers one of the truest and most admirable products of Christian faith he has ever known, bar none, writes on the call of the Northwest; William B. Djang writes on new China and the world church; and Bishop C. T. Song closes the book with a short chapter called "Looking Forward."

For these writers there is "a new China"; Szechwan is "China's California;" West China is, in the phrase of George Fitch—also the contributor of a chapter—the "Golden West." Is the picture too roseate? The reviewer has been in China a quarter of a century, is in Shanghai now, and does not think so. None would deny that the utmost difficulties face this new China even now, and will face it even when Japan's armies are withdrawn. But there is that in the hearts of men and women when they know they are right which will bring success to their own people and moral and spiritual gain to all the world. Yes, this is a good little book and Americans in the United States should buy it.

D. R.

Revue Nationale Chinoise

Outstanding features of the August issue of **La Revue Nationale Chinoise** are: "Ancestors' Tablets" by P. L. Waong; "Birth of China", commenting on Creel's well-known book on the same subject (by a Chengtu missionary); French translations of modern Chinese poems, written in the vernacular language (Pai Hua), the literary use of which Dr. Hu Shih, Chinese ambassador in Washington, advocated in 1919; "Indo-China Carpets", a visit at the manufactory of Hong-Kenh, with many photographs.

The permanent columns and information of local interest are to be found as usual.

Missionary Labors

CLIMBING—By Rosalind Goforth. Published by Zondervan Publishing House, Grand Rapids, Mich., 1941. 216 pages. Price, U.S.$1.50.

ON THE SHANTUNG FRONT—By John J. Heeren. Published by the Board of Foreign Missions, Presbyterian Church, 1940. 244 pages.

"Climbing" is one of the most interesting and lively biographies dealing with a missionary's life in China that we have ever come across. Every page is brimming over with humorous anecdote, startling adventure. Mrs. Goforth, a woman who really lived to the full during her half century of work in the interior, had more unusual experiences in a year than most people have in a life-time.

Accepting her work with humor, sympathy and courage, she turned every hardship into a victory. With neither a martyr complex nor a gloomy view on life, she was a full-blooded, warm woman who took to her work with zest and enthusiasm.

It is impossible in this short review to indicate the variety of experiences she had. Mrs. Goforth did regular religious work all her life, accompanied her husband on his arduous tours through dangerous interior areas, and had eleven children besides. The fact that six of them died only shows the hardness of the life of the family.

"On The Shantung Front" gives a complete history of the work of the Presbyterian Church in Shantung Province and is replete with documentary and other material. There are interesting details given on the Boxer troubles, the agitation against Christianity in the early days by the populace and ruling clique, the famous, noble preaching itinerants of Shantung, the later agitation against Christianity by the intelligentsia and students and much other material.

This is a book which will last and afford to all students of religion and Chinese history a permanent record of the considerable Protestant work and achievements in North China.

G.

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